

American Fruits.

International Trade Journal of Commercial Horticulture

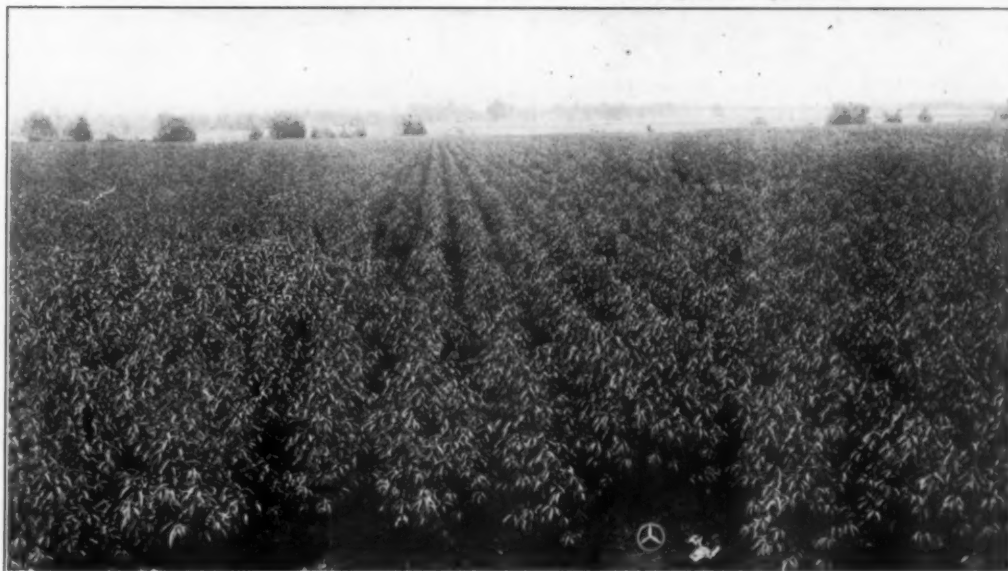
Circulating Throughout United States, Canada and Abroad
Featuring Commercial Horticulture in all its Phases of
Nursery Stock, Orchard, Landscape Planting, Distribution
Published Monthly by American Fruits Publishing Co., Inc.

Vol. XXII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1915

Number 4

THE PAINESVILLE NURSERIES



Part of an S. & H. Co. Peach Block for this Fall's Digging

CONCERNING PEARS

The various state Experiment Stations and horticultural writers generally, have lately been scaring the orchard men into cutting out their Pear trees—on account of "Twig blight."

Very many have dutifully obeyed the official advice, and it follows that there will be a dearth of this luscious fruit for several years. But many more long sighted planters will get busy and plant NEW pear orchards, to be in on the ground floor while crop prices are high.

We have the trees; as fine a stand of as fine quality as ever grew in an American Nursery.

ABOUT PEACHES

If they dassent plant Pears, they will inevitably turn to Peaches; for your planter has just naturally GOT to plant something, and Peaches are at present the best bet.

Painesville Nursery Peach trees—rooted in heavy clay, fanned by invigorating Lake Erie breezes, and fostered by the ideal Northern Ohio climate,—are too long and well known to need other advertisement than that they have made-up unusually strong; are obtainable in large quantities and extensive variety, and are priced right.

ALSO APPLES AND OTHER FRUITS

There are plenty of Apple Trees, first quality and at an attractive price. Plums, Cherries, Quince—of splendid quality, although not in surplus. Our complement of Small Fruits was never better.

ORNAMENTAL STOCK

Although often exploited on these pages, we enjoy repeating the story of completeness, excellence and magnitude in our Ornamental Department. Shade, Lawn Adornment, Groupings, Rose Gardens, Hedges, Borders;—give us a chance to bid on your wants.



Beer's Smock Peach



Just a Sample of 2 year Pears

Established
1864

The Storrs and Harrison Co.
PAINESVILLE, OHIO

1200 Acres
45 Greenhouses



American Fruits.

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1854

The Storrs and Harrison Co.
PAINESVILLE, OHIO

1200 Acres
45 Greenhouses

A Complete Variety List

Ornamentals
Fruits
Roses
Evergreens
Clematis
Herbaceous
Plants

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Dealers
Orchardists
Gardeners
And
Landscape
Architects

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40,000 Plum, 1 and 2 year, fine

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We can furnish ornamental trees in almost
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MARION CO.

BRIDGEPORT, IND.

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with us, and our ability to grow, and to
sell, the things formerly imported al-
most altogether, has resulted in the

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don't compete with our customers.

Send us your Want List; or, better, come
and see our Stock.

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NEWARK, NEW YORK

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Rate for Announcements in this Department: 25 cents per line; minimum charge \$1.00 per issue.

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FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO., BALTIMORE—General line of nursery stock. Specialties as announced elsewhere in this issue.

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I. E. ILGENFRITZ'S SONS CO., MONROE—Growers and dealers. Standard fruit trees, dwarf fruit trees, small fruits, ornamentals, shade trees. Employ agents, issue catalogues.

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AUGUST ROLKER & SONS, N. Y. CITY—Importers of General Nursery Stock, Rhododendrons, Roses and Hardy Bulbs for the Nursery trade. Address P. O. Box 752, or 51 Barclay Street.

W. & T. SMITH CO., GENEVA—Highest grade stock of Fruit and Ornamental trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Vines, etc. Catalogs. LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY.

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LEVAVASSEUR & SONS, USSY and ORLEANS—Wholesale Growers, Fruit and Ornamental Stocks. Sole American Agents: AUGUST ROLKER & SONS, Box 752, New York.

E. TURBAT & CO., NURSERYMEN, ORLEANS FRANCE—Grow all outdoors Nursery stocks; Fruit, Ornamental and Forest. Enormous stocks of Rose Trees. Wholesale list on demand.

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KEESENS' TERRA NOVA NURSERIES, AALSMEER—Specialty BUXUS in all shapes and General hardy Nursery Stocks. Address AUGUST ROLKER & SONS, N. Y. City, 51 Barclay St.

"As the result of our advertisement in American Fruits we are so busy with orders and correspondence that we have no time to prepare new copy. You may continue the advertisement in its present form."

"American Fruits" does not sell merchandise. It offers the most complete history of the Nursery Trade every twelve months that can be obtained, at a price easily within reach of all. That it affords an effective medium for trade advertising is attested by more than a hundred advertisers who say that it produces results.

This magazine is here to serve the trade as heretofore, on a high standard and with an eye single to the best interests of all in the trade. It welcomes suggestions and constructive criticism. The trade needs just such a progressive, absolutely independent exponent of its interests. If it did not already exist, it would be speedily supplied. It is here and in action.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

NURSERY SALESMEN—Experienced and with good records. Attractive proposition for the right men. Positions open for some now; other vacancies later. Give full particulars of your past work and references in first letter. Address P. O. Box 414, Jacksonville, Fla.

WANTED: PACKING YARD FOREMAN—A man having had experience in the winter storage of Nursery Stock, packing retail orders and handling labor. Address The Barnes Brothers Nursery Co., Yalesville, Conn.

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F. W. WATSON & Co., TOPEKA—Japan Pear Stocks and Apple Seedlings, United States Grown, Produced and Handled with Utmost Care. Particular as to Grades and Quality.

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H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, VINCENNES—Cherry trees a specialty; one and two years old.

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W. N. SCARFF, NEW CARLISLE—Everything in small fruit plants. Ask for price list. Large stock and great variety.

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BENJAMIN CHASE CO., DERRY, N. H.—All kinds of labels for nurserymen's use. Samples and prices submitted upon application.

DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO., DAYTON, O.—Labels of all kinds for nurserymen's use. Samples and prices upon application.

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American Fruits
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1915 Edition

"Herewith is yearly contract for advertisement for twice the amount of space we have been using. We are getting results and we can stand more."

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It Means Much

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FRUIT TREE STOCKS

Our wholesale trade list, quoting prices for all sizes and sorts of fruit tree stocks, as well as

ORNAMENTAL STOCKS

is mailed free on application. In case you have not received it, ask for the same.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

TRANSON BROTHERS & D. DAUVESSE'S NURSERIES

WRITE DIRECT TO US

BARBIER & COMPANY, Successors

16 Route d'Olivet

Orleans, France

American Fruits Directory of Organizations

HORTICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Peony Society—A. P. Saunders, Clinton, N. Y.
American Association for Advancement of Science—L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.
American Association of Park Superintendents—J. J. Levison, Brooklyn, N. Y.
American Civic Association—R. B. Watrous, Washington, D. C.
American Pomological Society—Prof. E. R. Lake, 2033 Park Road, Washington, D. C.
American Society of Landscape Architects—Ailing S. DeForest, Rochester, N. Y.
American Rose Society—Benjamin Hammond, Beacon, N. Y.
American Seed Trade Association—C. E. Kendel, Cleveland, O.
Apple Advertisers of America—U. Grant Border, Baltimore, Md.
British Horticultural Trades Association—Charles E. Pearson, Lowdham, Notts, England.
Canadian Horticultural Association—Julius Luck, Montreal.
Eastern Fruit Growers' Association—T. B. Symons, College Park, Md.
International Apple Shippers' Association—R. G. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.
Mississippi Valley Apple Growers' Society—James Handly, Quincy, Ill.
Missouri Valley Horticultural Society—A. V. Wilson, Kansas City, Mo.
National Council of Horticulture—H. C. Irish, 4206 Castleman Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
National Horticultural Congress—Freeman L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.
National Nut Growers' Association—J. B. Wight, Cairo, Ga.
Northern Nut Growers' Association—Dr. W. C. Deming, Georgetown, Conn.
Ontario Fruit Growers' Association—P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto, Canada.
Ornamental Growers' Association—C. J. Malloy, Rochester, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society—Wesley Webb, Dover, Del.
Royal Horticultural Society—Rev. W. Wilks, Vincent Sq., London, S. W., England.
Railway Gardening Association—W. F. Hutchison, Sewickley, Pa.
Society for Horticultural Science—C. P. Close, Washington, D. C.
Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists—John Young, New York.
Union Horticole Professionnelle Internationale—C. Van Lennep, The Hague, Holland.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

Next Convention: Milwaukee, June 21-23 1916.
Officers—President, E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; Vice-President, John Watson, Newark, N. Y.; Secretary, John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.; Treas., Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.
Executive Committee—J. R. Mayhew, Waxahachie, Tex.; Henry B. Chase, Chase, Ala.; J. B. Pilkington, Portland, Ore.; Lloyd C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; and John Watson, Newark, N. Y.

COMMITTEES

Arrangements and Entertainment—T. J. Ferguson, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Program—Lloyd C. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.
Exhibits—Albert F. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.
Editing Report—John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.
Finance—John H. Dayton, John Watson, Theodore J. Smith.
Publicity—J. R. Mayhew, Lloyd C. Stark.
Membership—Will B. Munson, chairman, Denison, Texas; M. McDonald, Orem, Ore.; Pacific Coast States, Geo. A. Marshall, Arlington, Neb.; Middle Western States, Harry D. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.; Central States, Paul C. Lindley, Pomona, N. C.; Southeastern States, Albert F. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.; Eastern States, Chas. H. Breck, 55 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.; New England States, Legislation East of Mississippi River—Wm. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Legislation West of Mississippi River—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Nebraska.
Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.
Root Galls—E. A. Smith, Lake City, Minn.
Transportation—Charles Sizemore, Louisiana, Missouri.

STATE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS

American Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa. Meets annually in June.
American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, H. W. Marshall, Arlington, Neb.; Secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.
Association of Oklahoma Nurserymen—President, P. A. Vought, Holdenville, Okla.; Secretary, Jim Parker, Tecumseh, Okla.
British Columbia Nurserymen's Association—President, W. C. Ricardo, Vernon; Secretary, Will A. Elletson, Vancouver.
Connecticut Nurserymen's Association—President, W. E. Campbell, New Haven; Secretary, F. L. Thomas, Manchester.

California Nurserymen's Association—President, John S. Armstrong, Ontario; Secretary, H. W. Kruckeberg, Los Angeles.
Canadian Association Nurserymen—President, E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont.; Secy., C. C. P. Morden, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Idaho Nurserymen's Association—President, Anton Diederichsen, Payette, Idaho; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Littot, Boise, Idaho.
Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association—President, W. H. Wyman, N. Abington; Secretary, A. E. Robinson, Bedford.
Mississippi Nurserymen's Association—President, Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs; Secretary, H. W. Harned, Agricultural College.
Montana Nurserymen's Association—E. A. Calmettes, Helena, Mont.
New England Nurserymen's Association—President, C. H. Groaton, Providence, R. I.; Secretary, D. A. Clarke, Fiskeville, R. I.
New York State Nurserymen's Association—President, Edward S. Osborne, Rochester, N. Y.; Secy., H. B. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.
Northern Nurserymen's Association—Secretary E. A. Smith, Lake City, Minn.
Ohio Nurserymen's Association—President, W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle; Secretary, W. B. Cole, Painesville, O.
Oregon-Washington Association of Nurserymen—President, C. F. Brethaupt, Richland, Wash.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. A. Tonnison, Tacoma.
Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen—President, S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. A. Tonnison, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.
Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association—Pa., Secretary, Henry T. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.
Southern Nurserymen's Association—President, A. I. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.; Secretary-Treasurer, O. Joe Howard, Pomona, N. C.
Tennessee Nurserymen's Association—Secretary, G. M. Bentley, Knoxville, Tenn.
Texas Nurserymen's Association—President, John S. Kerr, Sherman; Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Ramsey, Austin.
Virginia Nurserymen's Association—President, N. L. Shreckhise, Augusta; Secretary, C. D. Werger, Rockingham.
Western Association of Nurserymen—President, C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, Texas; Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in December at Kansas City.

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A fine stock of leading varieties. One and two years

BLACKBERRIES

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MAGNOLIAS
BOXWOOD
SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

FELIX & DYKHUIS, Boskoop, Holland
HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT

AMERICAN FRUITS MAGAZINE---October, 1915

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—Communications on any subject connected with Commercial Horticulture, Nurseries or Arboriculture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We also shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Orchard Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

ADVERTISING—First advertising forms close on the 20th of each month; last advertising forms on the 22d. If proofs are wanted, copy should be on hand on the 15th. Advertising rate is \$1.40 per column-width inch.

"AMERICAN FRUITS" is distinctive in that it reaches an exceptional list and covers the field of the business man engaged in Commercial Horticulture—the earl operator. Here is concentrated class circulation of high character—the Trade Journal of Commercial Horticulture, quality rather than quantity.

"AMERICAN FRUITS" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—"AMERICAN FRUITS" will be sent to any address in the United States for \$1.50 a year; to Canada or abroad for \$2.00 a year. Add ten cents unless bank draft, postal or express money order is used.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Orchard, Field and Nursery. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units.

Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence. **INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS**—"AMERICAN FRUITS" is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and is the only publication of the kind.

This Magazine has no connection whatever with a particular enterprise. Absolutely unbiased and independent in all its dealings.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and international in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every news corner of the Continent.

It represents, as its name implies, the Fruits of American industry in one of the greatest callings—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager.

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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If You Had the Toothache WOULD YOU Go to the Blacksmith?

When in need of Apple Seedlings why not go to one who makes a specialty of the Seedling business? We can furnish Apple and Pear Seedlings in large quantity. We cultivate, spray, dig and ship at the right time, as we have no other trees to handle.

As we are exclusive growers of Seedlings we can give you stocks with more snap, more vitality, than it is possible to find in stocks that have been lying around while tree orders were being handled.

Do not take a chance—we know how to grow, how to grade, and how to pack Apple Seedlings. We guarantee our seedlings to arrive at your station in perfect condition.

Write for prices.

F. W. Watson & Co.

Topeka, Kansas

Apple and Pear Seedling Specialists

American Fruits

Commercial Horticulture, Nurseries and Arboriculture

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y., Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. XXII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1915

No. 4

The value of a concerted movement in advertising is shown forcibly in the case of apple growers of Canada whose crop last fall was saved from waste by the prompt action of the Canadian government in an apple selling campaign through the press. The services of a well-known Canadian advertising agency were next enlisted. Then, with press association, Government authorities, and agency men working together, the campaign was evolved into its final form. A series of twelve advertisements was prepared. These advertisements were to be published in a list of sixty daily and weekly papers that together would reach in a comparatively thorough way the citizens of every city, town and rural community throughout the Dominion. The press association in first proposing the plan had agreed to grant especially low advertising rates. As a result there were 1000 replies a day from October to March, and notwithstanding the war the crop was disposed of.

The marketing of fruit is a very important topic for the nurserymen; if you do not think so, read this: E. M. Remage, Mountainburg, Ark., says: "On July 22d, Jacob R. Johnson of this place, shipped to a commission house in Kansas City forty-one bushel baskets of peaches and received in return \$2.35 for the forty-one bushel baskets of peaches. I packed these baskets and in one of them put Mr. Johnson's name and address with a request to the purchaser of that basket to advise us the amount he paid for it. July 25 Miss Beatrice Smith, 1972 North Twenty-fourth St., Kansas City, Kansas, said she bought that basket for \$1.15 and that price was made because it was getting late. Peaches had been selling for \$1.25 a bushel basket. Her letter said the peaches were fine.

"I am a fruit grower but am tired of being robbed. We have been grafted on until we are cutting down our orchards and plowing up our berries. The producer and the consumer are being robbed."

The regulations in the several states and in Canada regarding transportation of nursery stock are regularly featured in the "American Fruits Year Book and Directory of Nurserymen," as many know who possess copies of that annual, declared to be "worth five dollars of any man's money." It is sent postpaid to any address for \$1.00.

On the question of transportation rates the point has been made that it is the volume of freight traffic in any district or territory which determines the reasonableness or excess rate in comparison with rates in other territory. "6.8 cents per car per mile" may be much higher proportionately on the Eastern Trunk Lines than two or three times that rate, on territory west and south of the territory of those lines.

The members of the American Association of Nurserymen have been slow to recognize formally the very valuable services of those of their number who have specialized on certain trade topics and have given freely of their time and thought along those special lines in the interest of the trade generally. To be sure, the valuable services of Mr. Pitkin, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Youngers, Mr. Size-

more and others are by this time quite fully appreciated; but there are others who deserve much more consideration than has yet been accorded them for important work in behalf of the organization.

Frederick W. Kelsey has given much attention to the subject of transportation of nursery stock. His resolutions, adopted at the Detroit convention, bear directly upon a live topic. Inasmuch as there was comparatively little discussion of them we refer again to the one by which the American Association protested against the advance of 20 to 25 per cent in changing from fifth to fourth class the nursery stock shipments under the new trunk line classification. Nurserymen should bear in mind this action by the Association when argument with transportation lines arises or seems likely to arise.

That 95 per cent of the apple seedlings planted in the United States are originally grown in the Kaw Valley in Kansas between Lawrence and Manhattan, is the statement made by Fred L. Vandegrift, is an interesting article on "Apple Seedlings from the Kaw" in *The Earth*, the Santa Fe magazine.

"About one-third of the seedlings are grown near Topeka in Shawnee county," Mr. Vandegrift says: "The business goes on the year round. In late fall, seedlings are dug. Between that time and April 1, grafting is done.

"Then there are the cherry, the apricot, the plum and other seedling trees," the article continues. "Apricots and plums are budded on wild peach seedlings, the seed obtained from the mountains of North Carolina.

"The apple seedlings are shipped to all parts of the country, even to Canada and Alaska. The cherry and peach are sold in Kansas, mostly."

Two and three-quarters millions of tiny trees, all the way from one inch to three feet high, cover several acres of ground on the Field station, at Mandon, N. D., attracting the attention of every visitor there.

These are the trees being grown from seeds which will go to supply the demand for trees for shelter belts which have come in from over the entire wide area served by the Mandan station. Applications received up to May 1 this year were filled from the 1916 output of cuttings, but applications received after that, including those which are daily coming to the station, will be filled from the next year's crop. Superintendent Peterson, in charge of this extensive distribution, believes the biggest bulk of applications will come in during the coming winter, for filling in 1917.

Ash, elm, poplar, and several varieties of evergreen, are being grown. The ash are in greatest number, the growths from seeds numbering around two million. There are 600,000 elm, 40,000 poplar, and a few thousand each of the other varieties. Practically all of these small growth will supply a double purpose. Cuttings will be used to fill the thousands of orders for shelterbelt trees, while the roots can be kept for station uses.

One tree being raised is a native of North Dakota, called the mule poplar. It appears

to be a natural hybrid of the cottonwood and aspen, and is a hardy, serviceable tree.

The experiment station shelterbelt is doing remarkably well, and is already far enough along to furnish considerable protection. The Chinese elm, an importation of Professor Myers is one of the finest trees in the belt; 25 pounds of seed of this tree have been allotted to the Mandan station.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has appointed Walter Fischer as Special Agent to South American countries for the purpose of investigating conditions effecting shipments of American fruits to these markets. Mr. Fischer is a Virginian, an experienced apple grower, and has an orchard at Vienna, Fairfax county. He was connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture for some years, and has spent much time in South America engaged in agricultural and horticultural experiment work. His report on the general conditions effecting our fruit trade with these countries, shipping facilities, credits, varieties of fruit and pack wanted, etc., should be of great value to American growers and shippers of fruit, and is looked forward to with much interest by apple men.

G. L. Welch & Co., who have operated the Plumfield nurseries for nearly ten years, will probably stop the growing of fruit and forest trees here, says the *Fremont*, Neb., *Herald*. The land which they occupied on a ten year lease will be taken over by the owner, J. A. Yager, next spring. The Welch Co. will erect a storage and shipping warehouse here this fall, on ground which it owns near the North Western tracks on Pierce street, near Fourth. G. L. Welch now makes his headquarters at St. Joseph, Mo.

Whether the jaboticaba, which the department of agriculture is just now introducing into Florida from Brazil, will likewise prove as popular as the grapefruit and similarly build up fortunes for the successful growers is to be seen. The Florida climate seems to suit the experimental plants and there seems to be no reason why it should not thrive in this country. The product of the tree is said to be a delicious fruit resembling a grape in appearance. It has a purple skin and a juicy pulp. The peculiar thing about the tree is that its fruit, as well as its blossoms, grow right out of the trunk of the tree without stems. The blossoms are small and white, resembling myrtle, and are sometimes so thick as completely to cover the bark. The tree is also valuable for its ornamental and shade qualities. It grows to be at least 40 feet high. Its branches are wide spreading and well covered with foliage.

The state horticultural commission of California has announced that experiments conducted in Oroville, in that state, to propagate the blight-resisting Chinese wild pear, have been successful. B. B. Whitney, a deputy inspector, has conducted the experiments and the Chinese imports growing at his place are large and thrifty. It is believed that by budding Bartlett pears upon the blight-resisting stock of the Chinese pears, pear blight can be eliminated and millions of dollars saved the state.

Texas Nurserymen In Annual Convention

THE annual meeting of the Texas Nurserymen's Association was held at the Young Men's Business League rooms, Waco, Texas, September 29-29, President Will B. Munson presiding. A welcome by the mayor was responded to by C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, Tex. The president's address and reports of the secretary, H. Ivan Martin, Port Arthur, Tex., and of the publicity, legislative and local committees, by J. S. Kerr, J. R. Mayhew and M. Falkner, respectively, followed. Special committees were appointed by President Munson.

The following subjects were discussed as presented by the speakers named:

The Nurserymen's Interest in a State Board of Horticulture—J. H. Arbenz, Sarita.

"The Best Methods We Have Found of Handling Palms, Citrus Trees, and other Tropical Fruits Successfully in the Rio Grande Valley"—J. George Bowyer.

"Notes on New or Little Known Ornamentals."—J. B. Baker.

"A Way to Plant Pecan and Persimmon Trees That Will Make Them all Live."—F. T. Ramsey.

"Dahlias, A New Line for Nurserymen in Texas and My Experience with a Hundred Varieties."—Herman C. Locke.

"The Horticultural Outlook in Texas Lower Coast Country and Its Relationship to the Nurseryman."—J. H. Arbenz.

When home owners refuse or fail to plant grafted trees, shall we induce them to plant seeds and cuttings in order to supply their children with needed sweets and acids?—M. Falkner.

Experiences in hunting for varieties that bear every year.—F. T. Ramsey.

The importance of the correct and truthful manner and descriptions of varieties.—J. B. Baker.

Choosing varieties best suited to each zone or locality.—J. S. Kerr.

Fundamental causes of enemies and diseases of trees and plants in order to secure remedies.—Eltweed Pomeroy.

The cost and value of Trees and Plants—C. C. Mayhew.

Are our Inspection Laws an Asset or a Liability?—L. J. Tackett.

What is the proper ratio between Retail and Wholesale Prices?—J. M. Ramsey.

Discovery and Introduction of New and Improved Varieties of Fruits to displace old and inferior varieties.—E. W. Kirkpatrick.

Shall large planters have same prices as Nurserymen?—A. C. Franklin.

What can we do with the unscrupulous and irresponsible Tree Dealer (Distinctive from the legitimate salesman.)—J. R. Mayhew.

Irrigation for the Nursery and Orchard.—J. L. Downing.

Crown Gall and Other Diseases, their infection before and after leaving the Nurserymen's hands—Good Stock can be infected from soil of the planter. With Specimens. One Hour's time allowed.—Ed. L. Ayres, Chief Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

How Can Texas Nurserymen's Association Best Work in Co-operation with the National Association? One Hour's time allowed.—J. R. Mayhew, Executive Committeeman for The Southwest of the National Association.

Paul W. Joplin, receiver for the Alvin Japanese Nursery company, at Alvin, Texas, says that the packing houses and office of the company were destroyed by the recent storm, but that the nursery itself was not injured and all orders can be filled promptly. The nursery includes several hundred acres.

EVERY NURSERYMAN SHOULD BECOME A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Our present membership is less than five hundred, and before the meeting at Milwaukee it should be one thousand. Every reputable nurseryman in the county should become a member of American Association of Nurserymen NOW. He owes it to the trade, to the common good, and HE OWES IT TO HIMSELF. Our new plans are builded on CO-OPERATION, and the nurseryman who joins hands with the organization, puts his shoulder to the wheel and does his part, will receive benefits far in excess of the cost to him in dollars and cents. Let our aim be to make the National Association the most efficient possible working organization, serving the nurserymen of America in whatever way the future may direct, making all state and district organizations auxiliary thereto, and my conviction is that before many years have passed the nursery interests of America will rank with other industrial enterprises. One thousand men working to a single purpose can accomplish results where five hundred will fail, therefore my plea to all nurserymen is to become active, aggressive members of the National organization.

May I again say that the thing most needed at this time is the co-operation of every nurseryman, whether doing a business of \$50,000 per annum or a business of \$5,000. What the Executive Committee shall strive for is to make nursery products worth one hundred cents on the dollar, to stabilize nursery products, if you please, and thereby to make the nurserymen a more prosperous and happy people. With this laudable aim in view, is there any reason why a single reputable nurseryman should withhold his support? Join the Association today and begin a campaign of boosting. As Executive Committeeman from the Southwest, I intend to personally extend to every worthy nurseryman in my territory an urgent invitation to join forces with the American Association, and I hope every other committeeman will do the same.

CRITICISM OF REORGANIZATION

As was expected, some of our friends who were not present at the Detroit meeting are criticising the "precipitate" (?) action of the convention in adopting such progressive amendments to the constitution. This criticism is good, for if the plan will not withstand fair and unprejudiced criticism it is worthless. Let us remember, however, when we sit down to write a criticism of the Convention's new constitution three things: First, that everyone who had given any thought to the question was in accord on one proposition, i. e., that something was needed, that the association was marking time. Therefore, when this plan for reorganizing was presented, IT WAS THE ONLY THING BEFORE THE CONVENTION. Second, that a committee of twelve men was selected to go over the whole plan and make a report to the convention the day following. This committee of twelve men labored many hours over the new constitution and by-laws and made to the convention a unanimous report that the constitution as reported be adopted. Third, after hours of discussion where every phase of the new plan was criticised, and after each section of the constitution was read and re-read—"line upon line, and precept upon precept"—the report of the committee was adopted by practically the unanimous vote of perhaps seventy-five per cent. of the 1915 membership, and the new constitution became the organic law of the American Association of Nurserymen. With these facts before us, may we not accept the plan that has been worked out for us, give it an honest trial, and, if it needs further amending, which it will, let this be a matter for future consideration. To be sure, it is not perfect and it may not be as near perfect as it would have been had its framers been different men, but it was the best that this committee was capable of and is worthy a fair and impartial trial.

J. R. MAYHEW.

American Cranberry Crop

Returns from a special inquiry to cranberry growers in the three principal producing states, sent out by the Department of Agriculture August 15, supplemented by the regular September 1 reports, give a probable production for Massachusetts of about 261,000 barrels, being 55 per cent of last year's bumper crop of 475,000 barrels; for New Jersey, 139,000 barrels, a decrease of 7 per cent from last year's crop of 149,000 barrels; and for Wisconsin, 39,000 barrels, an increase of 35 per cent over last year's crop of approximately 29,000 barrels, a profitable total for the three states of approximately 439,000 barrels against 653,000 barrels last year.

Largely through the activity of Marshall Bros., of Arlington, Washington county, won the first prize for the best horticultural exhibit at the Nebraska state fair last month.

Indiana Nursery Law

Under the new Indiana nursery law every nursery owner, salesman, solicitor and agent must report to the state entomological department and make affidavit that only clean stock will be sold.

Firms located outside the state, but doing business in Indiana, have to send in their original state certificates and take out licenses, while agents and solicitors are required to have a copy of their firm's original certificate and pay one dollar for a license. On demand of an inspector they must show both certificate and license and must furnish the state entomologist with copies of all forms, contracts and agreements.

Violation of any of the act's provisions subject the guilty person to revocation of license and a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

Just say you saw it in *American Fruits*.

The Changed Classification On Nursery Stock

The following resolution was presented by Frederick W. Kelsey of New York, at the annual meeting of the A. A. N., and was passed by a unanimous vote:

Whereas: The comparatively small value and in proportion to the bulk and weight—and in many instances the nominal weight—of nursery stock shipments make even the lowest commodity classification of freight rates a heavy burden to the nursery business, and

Whereas: The recent action of the Trunk Line Association's Official Classification Committee in arbitrarily changing the classification on carload shipments of all nursery material from fifth class to fourth class, thus entailing an additional burden of 20 or 25% over the high rates prevailing to June 1st:

Resolved: That the Nurserymen of the United States represented and here assembled in this Association earnestly protest against this or any other increase in transportation charges on Nursery stock, either by changed classification or otherwise, and the Transportation Committee is hereby authorized and requested to promptly take up this subject with the proper officials toward securing the early rescinding of this recent action in making the changed classification noted, and in other ways furthering the objects of this Association.

In the September issue of *American Fruits* appeared a communication on this subject by Mr. Kelsey. Nurserymen whose interests are affected by the ruling referred to will do well to co-operate with Mr. Kelsey if they think effort should be made to secure a rescinding of modification. Chairman Sizemore of the transportation committee in the last issue of *American Fruits*, showed the effort of the car mile rate basis. Mr. Kelsey argues that the volume of traffic is what determines the reasonableness or otherwise of a commodity for a given distance in a certain territory.

If there is desire to oppose actively the present regulation, steps should be taken soon. We shall be glad to hear from nurserymen on the subject.

New Nursery Established

An announcement of a new nursery establishment, of more than usual interest, is made from Newark, N. Y. That well-known nursery center is now the headquarters of John Watson, Nurseryman.



JOHN WATSON, Newark, N. Y.

Mr. Watson has severed his connection with the Jackson & Perkins company and has embarked in the nursery business on his own account. He announces that it is his plan to grow and sell principally ornamental stock to the trade. There is a growing demand for good ornamentals and if Mr. Watson succeeds in growing good stock he should command a share of the business. It goes without saying that he will give good service, for that has been his habit for a long term of years in the nursery trade in which he is widely and most favorably known. We are sure his very many friends wish him well. He is a member of nearly all the trade organizations, is an officer in several of them and is a regular attendant at trade conventions. He was elected vice-president of the American Association of Nurserymen at its last annual meeting.

We understand that Mr. Watson will sell fruit tree seedlings and young ornamentals for nursery planting, for one of the leading French growers; Manetti stocks and English gooseberries for an English house, and azaleas and other stock for a Belgian firm, as soon as conditions in the war zone permit.

Twenty thousand acres in young lemon trees in California will soon come into bearing and double the domestic supply. The crop for the year ended August 31, 1915, was 6,667 cars, or 132 per cent more than last year. These large increases in production will call for a serious study in marketing the lemon crop of the United States.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Hill's Evergreens

YOU can work up a good profitable trade in Evergreens if you have the right kind of stock. Our main specialty for over half a century has been the propagation of young Evergreen stock for the wholesale trade in immense quantities at low prices.

We have all the leading varieties in small sizes, for all purposes, suitable for lining out to grow on for your trade.

Nurserymen who have heretofore depended on Europe for their young Evergreen plants can now be assured of a good reliable source of supply right here in America, and we solicit the opportunity of quoting on your requirements.

"Made in U. S. A." and "American Stock for American Planters" should, from now on, more than ever, be the slogan of American Nurserymen, for it means "money saved in the long run" to start with nice, strong, sturdy, vigorous American-grown stock which has been produced right here in America.

YOU want to keep posted on Evergreens;
WE want to become better acquainted with you;
Let's get together.

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc.
EVERGREEN SPECIALISTS
Largest Growers in America
Box 402 DUNDEE, ILL.

Apple Seedlings

They have been repeatedly sprayed and are maturing up well. There are none better. We can often times arrange to ship your order in a car lot to some nearby distributing point, giving you quick, safe and cheap transportation.

"The time to plant apple is when they are cheap, for high prices follow low"

We offer a full line of fruit tree stocks, domestic and imported; grafts; ornamentals for lining out; and a complete assortment of general nursery stock. We mailed our Fall Trade List last week. If you did not get a copy, please write for one.

SHENANDOAH NURSERIES

D. S. LAKE, President

SHENANDOAH,

IOWA

Kindly send us your want list for prices

Activities of Horticultural Societies

VIRGINIA surely has a live organization in its State Horticultural Society. The office of the secretary is a lively place at this time of year—not simply at the time of annual meeting. Bulletins of direct interest to the members are issued by the secretary, and these partake of the nature of real newspapers. That for August contained the final report of the fruit crop and the promise by the secretary that he would try to have on hand at all times the latest obtainable information as to markets, prices, etc. Apple buyers are continually in communication with his office. An excellent plan of the Virginia Society growers is to use the "Virginia Grown" stamp on every barrel of apples shipped. Secretary William P. Massey says: "If it is true that 'Apples in Virginia grown have a flavor all their own,' then let every barrel of our fruit advertise this fact by the stamp on the barrel head as well as by the flavor inside. If you ship Ben Davis, mark the barrel 'Virginia Grown Ben Davis' and distinguish it from the same product of every other state."

At the apple exhibit of the International Apple Shippers' Association in Chicago, August 4th, 5th, 6th, the Virginia State Horticultural Society was awarded the blue ribbon and a handsome silver medal for the best apple exhibit among the following states: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. The society showed 149 plates of almost perfect apples, besides several large pyramids of apples and peaches, making the largest and one of the most distinctive displays shown at the convention.

A new package for fancy Virginia fruit which promises well is the half barrel, or barrelette. This "baby" barrel is exactly like the standard barrel in construction, but it is only half the size and contains but half the quantity of apples. Both English and American apple handlers have expressed the opinion that this sized package would appeal to the consumer who could not care for a full barrel of apples at one time. It would also allow eastern growers to put their fancy apples in direct competition with the western box pack and in a style of container with which they are familiar. Barrel manufacturers in Virginia are preparing to furnish growers with the baby barrel this fall at a reasonable cost. Dr. J. B. Emerson, of the Virginia Society, Crest Orchard, Charlottesville, Va., has offered a prize of \$10 for the best half barrel of apples pecu-

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
(PRESIDENT)—Prof. W. S. Hutt, Raleigh, N. C.
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT—Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, Canada.
SECRETARY—Prof. E. R. Lake, Washington, D. C.
TREASURER—Prof. L. R. Taft, East Lansing, Mich.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Prof. William R. Lazenby, Columbus, O.; Prof. F. C. Sears, Amherst, Mass.; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; J. L. Dumas, Dayton, Wash.; Prof. C. I. Lewis, Corvallis, Wash.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES
ALABAMA—J. C. C. Price, Auburn.
ARKANSAS—E. N. Hopkins, Fort Smith.
CALIFORNIA—Prof. A. J. Cook, Sacramento.
CONNECTICUT—H. C. C. Miles, Milford.
FLORIDA—O. C. Painter, Box 178, Jacksonville.
GEORGIA—T. H. McHatton, Athens.
IDaho—Walter Wood, Boise.
ILLINOIS—A. M. Augustine, Normal.
INDIANA—M. W. Richards, Lafayette.
IOWA—Wesley Greene, Des Moines.
KANSAS—O. F. Whitney, N. Topeka.
KENTUCKY—Prof. C. W. Mathews, Lexington, Ky.
MAINE—E. L. White, Bowdoinham.
MARYLAND—E. P. Cobill, Hancock.

liar to the Virginia district, to be shown at the annual meeting.

Secretary Massey makes the following (based on the 1914 crop):

FINAL REPORT ON CONDITIONS OF THE APPLE CROP IN VIRGINIA AND OTHER IMPORTANT APPLE PRODUCING STATES

District	Figures show per cent						
	Pippins	W. Sap	York	Ben	Stamm	M B T	Grimes Others
North Valley.....	* 94	* 89	32	71	* 95	135	93 60
South Valley.....	* 82	* 60	28	52	* 66	* 70	.. 54
North Piedmont.....	100	62	* 31	* 41	* 94	90	82 68
South Piedmont.....	72	45	* 62	* 76	* 50	40	75 58
State Average.....	97	68	31	57	* 87	* 110	* 91 60
Counties							
Frederick.....	* 91	* 79	32	74	95	112	105 61
Augusta.....	* 125	* 67	29	49	68	77	.. 60
Albemarle.....	104	50	* 24	* 37	* 83	63	80 64
Nelson.....	92	58	* 34	* 44	* 80	95	.. 56
Warren.....	* 150	* 108	39	95	* 130	* 250	100 58
Rockingham.....	* 60	20	55	* 104	108

(Note—Varieties marked * not largely grown in that district)

The above counties shipped last year the following number of barrels:

Frederick.....	311,043	Nelson.....	102,001
Augusta.....	206,717	Warren.....	66,889
Albemarle.....	142,073	Rockingham.....	54,967
Entire State.....	1,315,508		

COMMERCIAL CROP PERCENTAGE REPORTED FROM OTHER STATES BASED ON 1914 CROP

Figures show per cent			
New York.....	30	Baldwins light	25
West Virginia.....	40	Yorks short	200
Pennsylvania.....	50		60
Delaware.....	50		25
Michigan.....	40		35
Massachusetts.....	50	Baldwins short	55
Maine.....	40	Baldwins short	60
Maryland.....	50		35
Ohio.....	60		70
Rhode Island.....	40		40
The Carolinas.....	50		40
		Ben Davis poor	70
		Nova Scotia expects 1,000,000 bbls.	
		Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa expect a crop of up to normal	

Your customers demand superior trees and plants—We have them—A complete assortment of both fruits and ornamentals.

EXTRA FINE STOCK

— IN —

Hydrangea—Arborescens Grandiflora
Berberis Thumbergii—Purpurea and Vulgaris
Peonies—Thirty Varieties
Phlox—Fifteen Varieties
Pot Grown Evergreens—We ship them with pot ball attached. They will transplant as readily this fall and next spring.

Write for prices

The Farmers Nursery Co.
 Troy, Ohio

R. B. GRIFFITH

FREDONIA, N. Y.

Grape Vines, Currants and Gooseberries

Large Quantities for the Coming Season's Trade

Heavy Vines for Retail Trade

Send in Your List for Net Prices

To Study Northwestern Apple Crop

Complying with numerous requests from the growers' councils, chambers of commerce, growers' and shippers' organizations in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the United States Department of Agriculture has made plans to establish temporary headquarters in the Northwest for the study of the distribution of the 1915 boxed apple crop.

The plan as outlined is based upon assurance that the Office of Markets and Rural Organization will receive the co-operation of all those interested in the apple industry, for without this co-operation the efforts of the office would not produce valuable results. It is probable that the field headquarters for this work will be in Spokane, because of the accessibility of that point to the apple territory in the northwestern states.

The work which the office will do is not that of a telegraphic market news service, but rather contemplates the collection by mail and the compilation of data and issuance of weekly bulletins concerning the shipments and destination of the northwestern boxed apples. Similar work will be carried on to a certain extent in the apple sections of Colorado, Utah, and California.

"How to Grow Roses"

This little book, of 36 pages, was declared by Bishop Mills, before the audience assembled at Cornell University during Farmers' Week, to be "the best thing of the size I have ever seen." Price 10c. Single copies will be sent to members of the trade who mention American Fruits.

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Apples in the Ozarks

Nearly 200,000 bushels of apples are available for shipment from points on the Frisco in the Ozark region of Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas, according to an initial marketing list prepared by Ashleigh P. Boles, horticulturist for the department of the Frisco.

Of the nearly 200,000 bushels estimated at present, about 150,000 will be shipped from points in Missouri while approximately 50,000 bushels will be shipped from Arkansas points. The greater portion of the shipments will consist of the Ben Davis variety with Jonathans, Grimes Golden and Mammoth Black Twig second and third in quantity. Other varieties to be shipped are Gano, Payne Late Keeper and Winesap.

T. D. Kieth of Hiwasse, Ark., J. M. Frazier of Springdale and Reyborn Peary of Johnson will be the heaviest shippers with from 4,000 to 11,000 bushels each. R. S. Doling of Logan, Mo., will ship approximately 3,000 bushels and Dr. E. L. Beal of Republic will ship, from present indications, more than 9,000 bushels.

The largest shipper in the Ozark region will be Joseph Knoerle of West Plains. He will have 25,000 bushels.

The British Imperial Institute recommends peanuts as cattle food. Before the war, these nuts were imported in great quantities both by Germany and France. They were crushed and pressed for oil and the residue pressed into cakes for cattle. India, China and Africa are the great producers of peanuts, although they are being introduced into British tropical dependencies.

Personal

Prof. H. S. Jackson of the botanical department of the Oregon Agricultural college, was elected president of the Pacific branch of the American Phytopathological Association, at the annual meeting in Berkeley, Cal. Prof. Jackson has accepted the directorship of the botanical department of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

The Nettleton Nursery, Fruit & Orchard Developing company, Meriden, Conn., has incorporated, for the purpose of developing, working and operating farms, orchards, nurseries, etc. The capital stock authorized is \$50,000, divided into 2,000 shares of common stock, par value \$100. The amount of capital stock with which the corporation will begin business is \$1,000. The incorporators are Joseph N. Nettleton, Berkley C. Stone and John G. Nettleton.

President J. A. Yager of the Nebraska Horticultural Society declares that Nebraska will have the biggest crop of apples it has ever known. "But Nebraska has no market for this crop," said Mr. Yager, "and it will go to waste. Apples will sell for 15 cents a bushel in the country towns of Nebraska, just because Nebraska has developed apple-growing in a haphazard manner, without looking after the business of preserving the crop and finding a market for it."

If it relates to the Nursery Trade it is in "American Fruits."

Federal Horticultural Board

Report by Chairman Marlatt

Larvae of the European pine shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*) have been taken in numbers on conifers from Holland by State inspectors of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. A closely related species, *Evetria resinella*, has been detected on *Pinus mughus* from Holland by the Ohio inspectors.

Three interceptions of egg masses of the gypsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) on stock from Belgium, Holland, and Japan and three interceptions of nests of the brown-tail moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*) on stock from France and Ireland have been reported.

The dagger moth (*Apatela auricoma*), recorded in previous letters, continues to enter on stock from France and Holland.

The black Parlatoria (*Parlatoria zizyphus*), which is so frequently seen on imported lemons, was found on citrus cuttings from the Philippine Islands. This appears to be the first record of the occurrence of this scale on imported nursery stock. In Mediterranean regions it is commonly seen on the fruit and is not infrequently the cause of heavy dropping of the foliage.

W. B. Van Eyck, American representative of G. W. Van Gelderen, is now a partner in Van Gelderen & Co.

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Camellias, home-grown
Azalea Indica, home grown
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Lilacs, best named sorts
Grafted Wistarias, 2 to 4 years old
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Magnolia Purpurea, *Exochorda Grandiflora*
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We have a large stock of fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs

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NATIONAL FLORISTS' BOARD OF TRADE,
56 Pine St., N. Y.

NOTICE

To all American Nurserymen and Seedmen desiring to keep in touch with commercial horticulture in England and the continent of Europe. Your best means of doing this is to take in the

HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER

Our circulation covers the whole trade in Great Britain and the cream of the European firms. Impartial reports of all novelties, etc. Paper free on receipt of 75 cents, covering cost of postage yearly. As the H. A. is a purely trade medium, applicants should, with the subscription, send a copy of their catalogue or other evidence that they belong to the nursery or seed trade.

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FOR FALL OF 1915

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ENGLAND

Southern Nurserymen's Association in Convention

THE Southern Nurserymen's Association convention, held at Hendersonville, N. C., Aug. 25-26, was one of the most successful in its history. There was a good attendance, and the addresses and papers presented were above the average. The Association endorsed the action of the national association in appointing a committee on arbitration, and also endorsed the plan of reorganization adopted by the national association.

Perhaps the most important thing done by the Association was the forming of a committee to promote and advertise the fruit interests in the South, by collecting and putting together in tangible form definite information relative to orchard planting in the Southern states. This information is to cover every kind of fruit raised by southern nurserymen and fruit growers, and is to be used primarily by the southern nurserymen, both wholesale and retail, in advancing their sales.

The committee to do this very important work is composed of Henry B. Chase, Chase, Ala.; O. W. Fraser, Huntsville, Ala.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; O. Joe Howard, Pomona, N. C., and R. C. Simpson, Monticello, Fla. All the money in the treasury of the Association, if needed, is at the disposal of the committee. The personnel of this committee guarantees the very highest class of work. The president of the Association, Mr. Moss, was not able to be at the meeting. In his stead the vice-president, R. C. Simpson of Monticello, Fla., presided.

The 1916 meeting of the Association will be held in Atlanta, Ga., and the officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, A. I. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.; vice-president, Harry Nicholson, Winchester, Tenn.; secretary-treasurer, O. Joe Howard, Pomona, N. C.

C. T. Smith, Concord, Ga., sent the following communication:

I regret very much that circumstances are such as to prevent me from being with you in this convention. I had a few thoughts to offer on the subject of 'War and Business,' which I thought would be very appropriate for discussion, just at this time. With the great war now going on, and with no prospect of an early peace, it is important that we trim our business to fit it. The war helps business in some lines, as for instance wheat and powder and mules and cannon, but it does not increase the demand for peach 11-16 to 3-4. This is unfortunate for us but the best thing I can see for us to do is to adjust our business to the conditions that exist.

"I believe we should cut all our plantings one-third to one-half. Sales are off very much as you all know and there is no use to go to the expense of growing the usual amount of trees, as it will only mean larger quantities to bear the market and increase the size of the brush pile. This demoralizes business and makes the burden larger in years to come, for you know when the market is once broken it is hard to build up again, and surplus stock hurts business for years after it is all gone.

"By cutting off a third or half of our plantings, we can handle what we grow, very nicely and at a good profit. By reducing expenses to meet reduced sales, we can get along nicely until the Emperor Bill says he has enough.

"This condition applies not only to the re-



A. I. SMITH, Knoxville, Tenn.
President Southern Nurserymen's Ass'n

tailer, but to the wholesaler who has to depend largely on the retailer for business. Many of the retailers are now calling attention to their unexpected surplus stocks, which will go on the market in competition with the wholesaler.

"I never knew such a good time to cut expenses. Reduce your plantings and cut down your working force. Grow only what you have reasonable assurance of selling and sit steady in boat. Keep up this plan until the war is over and then you will be in mighty good condition to rebuild your business up to former standards. Be conservative and careful in all matters and you will sleep better now and feel better when the war is over. This is the plan we adopted a year ago, and we are well pleased with it."

Fruit Trees for Dixie Bee Line—John C. Wallenmeyer, of Evansville, Ind., secretary of the Tristate Farmers' Institute, announces that he has a plan to plant apple trees every fifty feet apart along the proposed Dixie Bee Line highway. One large nursery company at Louisiana, Mo., donated 50,000 apple trees recently for the National San Francisco highway and Wallenmeyer says the same company and other companies probably will do the same thing for the Dixie Bee Line road.

To Transplant a Date Orchard—Following closely the recent announcement that Dyer B. Holmes, the New York capitalist who recently became interested in the date industry in the Coachella Valley, California, would develop his extensive holdings near Indio, comes the news that Mr. Holmes has purchased the magnificent date garden owned by G. Brock of Heber, in the Imperial Valley. The consideration is reported to be many thousand dollars, as the Brock orchard was one of the finest date gardens in America. The Brock orchard will be moved bodily from Imperial Valley to the Holmes Ranch at Indio. Each of the big palms will be taken from the ground and moved on freight cars, the entire task requiring several months. The Holmes ranch is about four miles from the 7200 acre holdings of the Southern California Home Builders.

Remarkable Results of Spraying—S. A. Beach, professor of horticulture at the Iowa State college at Ames, Iowa, and a noted writer on horticultural subjects, in a visit to the Clarinda State Hospital apple orchard, last month, said 10,000 bushels was probably too low an estimate of the crop which might be expected from the thirty acres of orchard. Only four weeks ago T. J. Maney of the extension department of the Iowa State College, completed the last spraying of the orchard, and the wonderful results obtained show what can be done by careful and scientific drainage, cultivation, pruning and spraying.

The orchard is a wonderful sight with its thousand trees loaded to the breaking point with apples of the finest quality and the most unusual size. In some small portion of the orchard, a few trees have missed the spraying and the results show in fewer apples and a much inferior quality.

Nine Dollars a Day From Strawberries—"From half an acre of strawberries I sold 3,500 quarts at a net price of 10 cents a quart, kept three or four quarts a day for the family for six weeks, and gave some away, for which no account was kept. I figure the actual labor cost three hours a day for 125 days—375 hours, or 37.5 days of 10 hours each. The cash return in round numbers is therefore about nine dollars a day. A few loads of stable manure were spread on the bed for a mulch and help was hired for a few hours when setting plants, the cash expense for which was more than offset by the value of the berries used by the family."—W. H. Jenkins, in Country Gentleman.

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We grow our Stock up to **Quality and Grade**, not down to a price. Nevertheless, our prices are always in line. You can't afford to pay less, and there's no sense in paying more. If you are pleased with what you have been getting, you will be better pleased with our stock. Write for catalogue.

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DWARF APPLES—Your customers will be immensely pleased to get apples two or three years from planting. We have a good supply of dwarf apples to supply the growing demand.

BLACK CURRANTS—We have a very large stock of Black Naples and Black Champion Currants, 2 years. We will make prices to suit customer.

GRAPE VINES—Concord and Niagara, strong 2 years, well rooted, with long tops—just the thing for retail trade.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—Transplants. Every nurseryman has had trouble in packing and shipping the ordinary tip plants in connection with other stock. Our transplants will deliver as easily as a grape vine and at any time during the shipping season.

CATALPA BUNGEI—One and two years, straight stems, fine symmetrical tops.

SUGAR MAPLES—We have 20,000 Sugar Maple 1½ to 4 inches, straight, well headed trees, which have been given plenty of room to properly develop. Extreme hardiness, upright growth, toughness of wood, make them the most desirable street or park tree.

PRIVET VULGARIS—We have a fine strain grown from cuttings (not seedlings). The stock hedge of this variety is over twenty years old and has never been injured by frost, although California Privet hedges, in the same vicinity, are frozen down nearly every year. We find it similar, if not identical, to Polish Privet growing on our grounds. We are offering Vulgaris Privet at about one half the price of other hardy Privets.

ENGLISH IVY—Several hundred three year plants grown to stakes with 3 to 4 feet canes.

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I am offering in three grades or run of crop put up in attractive bundles the finest lot of quality plants I have ever grown. I offer in **Raspberry Tip, Cane, or Transplants** in Black, Purple, Red and Yellow, The Greggs, Cumberland, Kansas, Plum Farmer, Columbian, Cardinal, Haymaker, Royal Purple (the best shipper of all Purples) and Shaffers Colossal, St. Regis (everbearing red) Cuthbert, Eaton, Early King, Marlboro, Miller, Perfection, Ruby, Herbert, Lowdon, and Golden Queen. In **Blackberry-Root Cutting, Cane or Sucker** and some **Transplants**, I offer Ancient Britton, Blowers, Eldorado, Early Harvest, Early King, Lucretia Dewberry, Mercereau, Ohmer, Rathbun, Snyder, Taylor and Ward.

Strawberry Plants in leading variety, including **Fall Bearers** Currants, Grapes and Gooseberry in variety, also the

Everblooming Butterfly Bush (a flower)

one of the best selling new novelties of recent introduction. Write me now inclosing your want list for my special offer for fall shipments to be made prompt at the time you say. Such service should appeal to and hold your continued patronage.

Yours truly, WICK HATHAWAY
Madison, Ohio

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Grape Outlook in Nebraska

VAL KEYSER, Nebraska City

Since the organization of the Central Fruit Growers' Association, Peru and Brownville which are two of Nebraska's chief shipping stations, have been able to supply a limited amount of grapes in car load lots. The demand for grapes seems to be increasing, far beyond the production in this section of the state. The Central Fruit Growers' Association could have marketed, at fair prices, fifteen to twenty cars of Moore's Early or Concord grapes but Eastern Nebraska will not have to exceed five cars to supply this demand. The Loess soil along the Missouri river such as we find in the river tier of the counties from Burt county to the Kansas line, is peculiarly adapted to the production of grapes with exceptional quality.

The management of the association is planning a campaign in the interest of grape production along the Missouri river.

The grape is a wonderful fruit. It contains a large per cent of tartaric acid which makes it a very healthful food product. This fruit is not so perishable as many of the other small fruits. The grape lends itself to a great variety of culinary uses. Grape juice as a soft drink is becoming very popular; grape jelly, jam, marmalade and butters are exceptionally wholesome and palatable, and last but not least a little grape wine is valuable in cases where it is needed for medical purposes.

The grape is easy to grow and comes into full bearing the third year of planting. The grape is easy to cultivate and care for. It is not subject, as yet, to many injurious diseases. In a timbered country, like Eastern Nebraska where posts are cheap the trellis upon which the grape vines are carried is quite inexpensive.

Many growers who have attempted to

raise grapes have become discouraged by the difficulties which attend the marketing in small quantities. They were forced to make local shipments which soon overstocked the local markets; where the grower can ship in car lots the advantage of a wider system of distribution to markets keeps prices up. If the grower would plant a larger acreage of grapes—that is, a vineyard of from three to five acres so that the fruit could be handled in carload lots,—he would find himself engaged in one of the most attractive and profitable industries this country affords.

Native Flora Propaganda

"I would like to see El Paso and all other southwestern cities take up the growing of the native flora," said J. S. Kerr, of Sherman, Tex., who was a guest last month of H. L. Potter in El Paso, Tex. "They are just as beautiful and are already adapted to this climate."

"Let me assure you we have a great wealth of such flora to draw from. The nurserymen of the southwest are seeking out and building up a stock of such plants. Among trees you have a fine example in the Arizona ash, which is only a westernized type of the American ash, until it deserves to be classed as a new variety. The same may be said of our Rio Grande cottonwood. At Deming, N. M., they have a type of cottonwood far superior to the Rio Grande native. There are many other trees suited here. Neither are we wanting in European trees. Our Cedrus Deodara is the stateliest of the European and there are many others we may use successfully. In flower shrubs worthy natives are not wanting. Berberis trifoliata, or algerita, as it is called, has not so handsome a rival among all the berries of the east or of Europe. It is found plentiful in your desert canyons.

"We name chilapsis, Linearis, or flower-

ing willow, salvia greggii, poinciana and gill-essii, which thrive here and farther east. Then again you will find no such blaze of glory anywhere north and east as is shown by our southern crape myrtle, our pomegranates, budleas, indigoferas and many other distinctively southern plants, and many of the old favorites do well, also, such as spireas, altheas, hibiscus, etc.

"Besides we have a long list of perennial and bulbous plants. No tuberose anywhere compares with our Mexican variety; your dahlias are superb. There is a large list of the lily families which are perfectly at home, more so than in north or east. The amarillis, the crinum, the hymenocallis and the hemerocallis are gorgeous and some of them as hardy as a cactus.

"Time forbids a further enumeration, but rest assured we have a wealth of plants. We must not fail to mention our easy growing and ever blooming gorgeous annuals, such as vineas, zinnias, petunias, cintaurias, snapdragons, scabiosas, verbenas and many, many others.

High Prices For Northern Fruit—Prosperity for the fruitgrowers of the Pacific northwest is indicated by the latest sales of both pears and apples at the highest prices for a number of years. In addition to the record business in "C" grade apples reported at 85 cents a box, which was the heaviest business and highest price for five years, officials of the North Pacific Fruit Distributors report sales in carload lots of Northwest Anjou pears at \$2.75 a box f. o. b. shipping station. This is the highest price for similar variety obtained in the United States during recent years and indicates a stronger trend in the market for fruit generally. The fruit goes east. A new high record for apples has likewise been established with the sale by the same organization of carload lots of Winter Banana apples to New York parties. This sale was confirmed at \$2.25 a box, f. o. b. shipping point, a price 40 to 50 cents a box higher than leading shipping organizations had recently asked.

American Fruits

An International Journal

Nurseries, Arboriculture,
Commercial Horticulture
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Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT, 1915

"Horticulture in its true sense is the art of cultivating tree fruits, small fruits, vineyards, nut trees, flowers, ornamental shrubs, trees and plants and all kinds of vegetables. Horticulture is one phase of agricultural activity that is not only necessary for the support of mankind by furnishing fruits and vegetables for his consumption, but tends to make his life more enjoyable by giving him flowers, shrubs and trees to decorate his home, both indoors and out."—Nebraska Horticulture.

Something Radically Wrong

Only in a limited way thus far have American agriculturists and horticulturists—especially the latter—sensed the importance of the marketing question. A Chicagoan recently returned from a meeting of the International Institute of Agriculture, in Rome, Italy, to which he was a delegate, thinks we have much to learn from some European countries, Germany in particular, in the matter of ordering our agricultural affairs. He says:

We are a young country and we have made a young country's mistake. If Germany marketed as we market, 60,000,000 of its 65,000,000 population would die of starvation. Pressure has made the Germans scientific. Denmark is perhaps even more scientific. * * * What good is it to teach a man how to increase supply by scientific methods when foodstuffs badly needed in one part of the country rot in another for lack of adequate distributive methods?

In America tradesmen are permitted to say how many melons may come to market. The restricted buying enables them to fix the buying price and the restricted supply enables them to fix the retail price. The government is going as far as it can in the face of the cry that it is interfering with "big business." We are told by Mr. Lubin that Germany owes her strength less to her Krupps, submarines and machine guns than to her wonderful economic soundness. In America we cannot afford to let the potatoes of Northern Indiana, the peaches of Michigan and the apples of Southern Illinois rot, so that Chicago's great population, for instance, must pay double price for what it gets or go without. It is radically wrong when fruit sells for a song, too.

Nuts at a Horticultural Exhibit

The Virginia State Horticultural Society lists as Class 10 among the exhibits to be seen at the annual meeting in Charlottesville, Va., January 12-13, 1916: Nuts—For best plate of each of the following varieties, \$1.00; total, \$6.00; Foreign chestnuts, native chestnuts, Black walnuts, English walnuts, Shellbark hickory nuts, pecans.

If it relates to Horticulture it is in "American Fruits."

American Federation of Horticulture

A start has been made in the matter of an American Federation of Horticulture.

The committee appointed for the purpose by President Goodman of the American Pomological Society—the logical national and international organization to take the initiative in a case of this kind—presented its report at the biennial meeting of the society in Berkeley, California last month, and it is now before the horticulturists of the entire country for their consideration.

This report is presented in full in this issue of *American Fruits* clearly outlines what it is desired to accomplish and upon just what basis of representation the several organizations could work together. Co-operation is the order of the day. Upon every side its advantages, and indeed its practical indispensability are seen. As is stated at the outset in the report, difficulties are to be overcome and sustained effort is needed to effect and successfully maintain such a Federation. But difficulties, obvious and otherwise, are not insurmountable and in view of the possible benefits of a real Federation can scarcely be considered.

When this subject is presented for the first time it is common for a horticulturist to argue that the very scope of the plan is so broad as to preclude success because it would be impracticable for many persons scattered throughout the continent to meet often at one point. Let us say emphatically that such a meeting is not contemplated. We have endeavored to make clear, in previous articles in these columns, that such gatherings are not at all essential to the success of the Federation. And the report of the committee recommends that the Federation be effected mainly by correspondence.

We may urge a careful reading of the report as presented in this issue of *American Fruits* and due consideration of what it would mean to Horticulture in America if 20,000 individuals whose interests are more or less common could be linked together, on even ever so general lines, for united action for progress.

This is a big movement. It takes time to effect big things. It could hardly have been expected that a proposition of this extent could be presented and acted upon definitely at a single meeting. The report of the committee was called for and presented late in the session at Berkeley and there remained comparatively little time for discussion. A long step in advance was taken, however, in the preparation of the report and its formal presentation to a continental organization in whose official proceedings it will appear. The subject is now officially before the horticulturists of the country and it may be considered and discussed with the deliberation which a matter of this kind should command.

The columns of *American Fruits* are open for discussion of this subject. Prominent horticulturists of the country have already discussed it in these columns. We shall be glad to hear from many more.

The idea of Federation should not be confused with that of expansion or enlargement of the scope of the American Pomological Society, or of any other society, by some process of affiliation. Nothing of the kind is intended. All that is suggested is a Federation of existing interests—the coordinating of the efforts of horticultural societies of all kinds, as societies, and as societies continuing to exist exactly as they now exist.

It ought not to be difficult for a citizen of the United States to appreciate what is here

intended. Each horticultural organization would be in the same relation to the central society as is each state in the Union with regard to the Federal government.

Specialize in Orchardng

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the importance of specializing in fruit-growing. More and more is it being seen that orcharding as a side issue in general farming is rarely successful. The general farmer has too many things to attend to; he cannot always give needed attention to the fruit trees which seem to be able to await his convenience.

All the way from nursery stock to harvesting of fruit this is true. Observations in the Chicago market showed that 25 per cent of the arrivals in carlot bulk, or the equivalent of 350 carloads, and 10 per cent of the barreled shipments, the equivalent of about 160 carloads, were of such poor quality that the price would not have paid the freight charges had these apples been shipped by themselves. By throwing out this poor fruit the farmers would not only have saved the cost of packing and shipping, but would have cleared the market for their good stock. Similar conditions were found elsewhere.

Commercial orcharding is a business in itself and when given the attention which any successful business operation demands, it has proved highly profitable.

As To Seedless Apples

Announcement of a seedless apple is receiving repeated publicity in California papers. On this subject the following communication is of interest:

Editor *American Fruits*:

The clipping regarding the seedless apple which you sent is the rankest kind of nonsense, and should not be sprung on a civilized public. It is absolutely impossible for an apple tree to set fruit without the presence of blossoms. If it is true that Mr. E. E. Bechard of Lewiston claims what this clipping purports then he has not used his eyes or common sense in coming to his conclusions. There are apple trees which have very inconspicuous blossoms, and some people have such a slight knowledge of the setting of fruit that they entirely overlook the presence of the blossoms. This office has received a great many specimens of the so-called seedless apples in the last twenty years, and nearly every specimen contained one or more seeds. The most perfect seedless and coreless apple I ever saw or have ever heard of came to the office a few weeks ago from California. It was really and truly without seeds or core, and was of good quality. Since we received one apple only I have no means of knowing whether or not all of the fruits from the tree are without seeds and cores.

C. P. CLOSE,
Bureau of Plant Industry, Pomologist.
Washington, D. C.

Michigan Horticultural Society

Editor *American Fruits*:

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held in Grand Rapids, Dec. 7-8-9, in the annex of the coliseum. The lower hall will be used for exhibition of spraying machinery, spraying material, nursery stock, etc., and all meetings will be held in hall above. Persons wanting space in the exhibition hall should apply to Robert A. Smythe, secretary, Benton Harbor, Mich. A fine list of speakers has been secured and the meeting is going to be a big one.

ROBT. A. SMYTHE

Report on American Federation of Horticulture

WILLIAM R. LAZENBY, Columbus, O., Chairman

Mr. President and Members of the American Pomological Society:

Your committee appointed by President Goodman to consider the question of the Federation of the horticultural organizations of America beg leave to present the following report:

No special plea is needed to show that a genuine federation, leading to co-operative action on the part of all the horticultural interests of America through the various organizations representing the same, would be a step in advance and could scarcely fail to promote all branches and divisions of horticulture.

Genuine co-operation is the word of hope and cheer for thousands engaged in horticultural pursuits. We deem it unnecessary to present any argument to show what such a federation might accomplish in the way of collecting and disseminating accurate information regarding crop conditions, in improving the machinery of exchange and distribution, in promoting a campaign to increase the use of fruit as a food, securing uniform and equitable laws where legislation is needed, and in multiplying and improving rural homes.

We do not minimize the difficulties to be overcome or the sustained effort required to effect and successfully maintain such a Federation. Some of the difficulties are obvious. Horticultural interests are widely diversified.

What is of paramount importance in some states or regions, is of little or no importance in another. The growers of semitropical fruits in California and Florida may seem to have little in common with the fruit growers of Ontario or Michigan. The seedsmen and vegetable growers have a common bond of interest but neither may appear to be intimately connected with the orchardist.

Another difficulty is that the geographical extent of America is such that anything like frequent representative meetings of a Federation appears well nigh impossible.

These, and other difficulties are not insurmountable, and in view of the possible benefits of a real Federation can scarcely be considered.

For purpose of organization the following general plan is recommended: Every existing horticultural organization of reputable standing shall be invited to take part in the proposed Federation in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Each organization shall be entitled to one elector or vote, because it is an horticultural organization representing and presumably promoting some phase of horticulture. This provision gives each organization one elector irrespective of number of membership.

(2) It would be manifestly unfair to have all organizations whether large or small represented equally. To obviate this difficulty, each organization shall have one elector for each 100 members after the first hundred. That is, for each organization that has 200 members one additional elector shall be allowed; for each that has 300, two; for each that has 400, three, and so on. In this way disregarding fractions, each 100 members would be represented, and at the same time any organization of less than 100 members has one representative.

(3) It would not be equitable to base representation on number of members alone. Some old societies with a quite restricted membership have a rich accumulation of experience and influence. They have the wisdom of age—the power that comes from sustained effort. They are among our most truly representative horticultural organizations. Some young, untried associations may have a much larger membership but their experience and influence may be much less. We recommend therefore a representation based on age, say one elector for every 10 years of existence. Our Pomological

Continued on Page 106



PROF. W. N. HUTT, Raleigh, N. C.
President American Pomological Society

Trade Conditions

Nursery trade conditions can be considered good, in the opinion of President E. S. Welch of the American Association of Nurserymen, who is in position to speak generally of the situation throughout the country. He says: "Most firms report agency business very good. The volumes of sales in this branch is about up to the average. The tendency is to book fewer orders for fall delivery, which reduces the demand for stock for fall delivery. Mail order trade is usually very limited for fall delivery. Buyers are purchasing very cautiously. This feature is having a tendency to cause the growers to weaken and prices are averaging lower than the supply really justifies. I believe that most lines of stock will clean up reasonably well by the time the spring trade is taken care of."

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Commercial Supply of Apples Less Than Last Year

The marketing of the 1915 apple crop opens with more encouragement to growers and dealers than they found in the prospects for the 1914 crop. According to investigations conducted by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, last reports show the condition of the crop to be approximately 80 per cent of the yield last year. The merchantable supply or commercial crop, as distinguished from total production, therefore, would appear to be approximately 40,000,000 barrels at the highest, whereas the commercial crop of 1914 is variously estimated as having been from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 barrels.

It is reported that, in the large areas where barreled apples are produced, the crop of early fall varieties is relatively larger than the crop of winter varieties. This would seem to indicate that within a very short time a considerable quantity of apples included in the bureau's estimates will be eliminated from consideration. Furthermore, it is said that the crop in some sections is seriously affected with fungus and blotch. To the extent that these defects prevail will the merchantable supply be reduced. Under these conditions, therefore, it would appear that the commercial crop of winter varieties may be considerably smaller than the total production the report would seem to show.

The business conditions show a marked improvement over last season, according to trade reports received by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization. The South, particularly, is in easier condition, and it is said that the United Kingdom and countries in the north of Europe will take liberal quantities. However, with reference to Europe, it is to be remembered that steamer space is in great demand. It is reported that all cold

chambers are under contract with meat packers until the first of the year, and ordinary space is said to be more limited than in 1914. In shipping circles it is maintained that Europe may not be expected to take the same quantities as last year.

According to trade reports the abundance and cheapness of apples during the past year will be reflected in a satisfactory consumption this year. In other words, it is thought that the habit of eating apples may be expected to hold over from last season. However, one or two correspondents maintain that the condition of one season do not affect the next in so far as consumption is concerned.

It is generally reported that abundant storage space will be available and that comparatively there will be no great difficulty in financing the movement of the crop. Conditions for liberal consumption are said to be good in most markets, and altogether there is a decided feeling of optimism on the part of those concerned as compared with absolute gloom this time last year.

It is to be remembered, however, that 40,000,000 barrels of merchantable apples, which is thought to be the maximum estimate for this year, are a goodly supply, and that to assure a steady normal movement throughout to the conclusion of the season next spring, large quantities must pass into consumption between now and the first of the year. Unreasonably high prices at this time will mean a curtailment of consumption and the storing by the growers of larger quantities than the conditions might justify, with the result that later on they might receive net prices below the level of opening values.

Small towns outside of the apple belt are

often poorly supplied, even in large crop years. Growers of the Middle West have taken advantage of this condition by going to such towns with cars of apples and selling on the track. In order to succeed with this method the shippers should know conditions of supply and demand in the town selected, ascertain the railway and township regulations controlling track sales, and precede delivery of the car by judicious advertising. The mayor can give information as to whether a license is required, and the railway agent as to whether track sales are allowed.

In so far as the apple grower is concerned, co-operation in distribution and marketing is highly commended as an economic system for securing judicious handling. Of course, it would be impracticable for growers to organize upon the eve of crop movement, because disaster would likely result as the consequence of too little time for perfecting business arrangements. However, in communities where co-operative packing and selling agencies are operated, the growers should do all possible to strengthen such exchanges with their patronage and counsel. The disloyalty of members is the chief element of failure in co-operative circles, and apple growers are strongly urged to stand by their associations as the best way to solve the problems that are common to all.

Stuyvesant's Pear Tree

A pear tree was brought in 1647 or 1665 to the Bowery, then called the Bouwerie, by Peter Stuyvesant and planted on the spot which is now the northeast corner of Thirtieth street and Third avenue, New York. It bore fruit for 200 years, after which it was cut down. A cross section may be seen in the New York Historical Society building. —New York Times.

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August Mackay, of Indian Head, Sask.,
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Send for Circular giving description, prices and a
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IRVIN INGELS

LA FAYETTE, ILL.

President Moss to Southern Nurserymen's Association

In his address President Milton Moss, Huntsville, Ala., said:

Every nurseryman should read the excellent presidential address delivered by Henry B. Chase at the convention of the American Association, recently held in Detroit for, I believe, it would inspire far greater confidence in business and help materially to raise prices of nursery stock. Incidentally, I quote a few lines as some of the questions they embody may call forth profitable discussion: "With last season's troubles behind us let us now cheerfully and buoyantly face the problems of the coming season and of the coming years. What are they? There is just one problem that I shall dwell on—only one—and that is this—can this association by any change in its methods or organization make of itself a more efficient organization? An organization that will really help to control production, and to eliminate price cutting? An organization that can keep closer watch on Legislative and Transportation matters than is possible under our present system of working through committees? Can it be done? How shall we go about it?" As the author of the foregoing is to tell you, "What they did at the Detroit Convention," I shall not further poach upon his preserves.

The past year has been one of most unsettled conditions, commercially, economically and financially, as you well know, and it is hardly necessary to enumerate the many features that have entered to make it a year of uncertainty and appreciation, especially for those dealing in perishable commodities for which there is an extremely variable demand. The European war has had a very depressing effect on demand and prices and has caused doubt as to how the present and future conditions are going to affect trade. We should, however, be cheered by the late reports of bumper crops, as upon the prosperity of the farmer depends largely our own prosperity.

Perhaps a few words with reference to prices may not be amiss here. As you are aware, many futile attempts have been made in the past by nurserymen to establish more uniform prices, prices that would be fair to all parties concerned. In the making of prices so many diverse elements, having a direct bearing on the problem, need to be considered that I am gratified we are to have a paper on the subject by one well qualified by experience and intelligent grasp to ably handle the question, which I trust will be freely and broadly discussed.

While attending the last meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen I was more convinced than ever of the importance of closer affiliation between that organization and state and sectional societies. It may be that some of the members belonging to a state or sectional society can ill afford the time and expense required to also attend the meetings of the American Association. But every nurseryman who can do so should attend and give it all the active support possible for the common good. The re-organized American Association is to work along the broadest and most comprehensive lines, as partly outlined in Mr. Mayhew's paper, read at the Detroit meeting. The greatest benefits to the nursery industry of this country should come through this re-organized Association. Would it not be wise—a step in the right direction, for the Southern Association, the Western Association and all state associations to throw their entire strength and support to the American Association? This is something for us all to think about. It requires all the united strength and ability that the nurserymen of the United States can contribute to help shape and carry through the policies that are desirable for the speedy promotion of our mutual interests, and we should necessarily be willing to sacrifice something to that end. Moral obligation and unselfishness are a requisite in serving each other and wherever these obtain in largest degree, there the best results are to be found. We must live for the other fellow and the more we do it, the more we get in return.

You will recall that an active campaign to swell our membership list was begun at the Chattanooga meeting, last year, the result of which effort will be given in the Secretary's report. A considerable increase in the number of members is so necessary that

I feel constrained to dwell upon it and to urge that you persistently endeavor to add to the list.

We cannot lay too much stress on the need of co-operation. In our present complex civilization it is more necessary than ever before. Things move along smoothly when harmony prevails and the very opposite where discordant element exist.

We should be reasonably optimistic at all times. It puts us in tune for greater achievement. Why should we look ahead with doubt and fear when we have such a master pilot, a wise, just and humane man at the helm of the ship of state? Everything works according to the eternal law of an all-wise Intelligence and we should have faith in the ultimate outcome.

In closing I wish to say that I feel deeply grateful to the members who have so efficiently co-operated and assisted in trying to make the meeting successful. I would be very remiss were I not to emphasize my appreciation of the able and generous services of our devoted Secretary, more especially as his services have been gratuitous and he could ill afford to give the time. In this connection I would suggest that in future a salary be allowed for this most important office of the Association.

I hope every member in attendance will feel well repaid for his journey to Hendersonville, that he will gather much of value and carry away the most pleasant memories. The Association will certainly prosper and bear good fruit.

Chautauqua Grape Belt

The grape crop in the Chautauqua and Erie belt is maturing nicely and the quality is fine. The estimate of 6,000 cars for the entire belt still holds good which is 2,000 cars below last year's crop. The grape juice men, from what can be learned at present, will take about half as much stock as they did last year. Last year they pressed 30,692 tons of grapes.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

Readers who may be interested in positions or help wanted will find business announcements under the heading, "Want Advertisements" on the second page of this issue of "American Fruits," under the department, MONTHLY GUIDE FOR PURCHASERS.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Home Appreciation of the Lakes

The Shenandoah, Ia., Sentinel-Post of Sept. 3, said:

The Lakes have about five hundred acres in nursery stock and are farming in field crops this year about two hundred acres, making an acreage of something like seven hundred that they are cultivating. While this season has not been good for small grain and it is yet problematic whether or not it will be for corn, Bert says it has been a very good one for nursery stock; for trees and flowers and that they have made a most healthy growth. Bert is the general superintendent of the field work. He has grown up with that sort of supervision and keeps in close touch with it all the time. He thinks if the frost holds off the corn crop will be enough above the average this year to compensate fully for the loss of the small grain.

Ralph gives most of his time to looking after the supervision of the work in the offices. He says the outlook for the nursery business this coming year is not as promising as it has been. He says when times are a little hard, people quit planting trees and flowers. He tells us that the prospect is good for their business in the Dakotas, in California and in the middle west. Owing to the depression of the times the Shenandoah Nurseries do not expect an average trade.

The noisy world hears but little from D. S. Lake and his sons, Bert and Ralph, but they have built up and are quietly attending to their own business and maintaining one of the biggest institutions in the West. When they go away from home they are regarded as big men, but a prophet has no honor in his own country. Possibly at home they do not get the credit they deserve for the part they contribute in making Shenandoah what she is.

Lloyd C. Stark, Stark Bros. Nur. & Orch. Cos., Louisiana, Mo., said last month: "The European nations can recover very quickly as regards planting of grain and other food products, but when it comes to orchard trees it will take them 15 or 20 years before they are back on the market in quantities large enough to compete with the American exporter and grower. According to H. W. Collingood, of New York city, there never has been a time in the history of the United States when the outlook for commercial apple orchardists was so bright. He is advising the widespread planting of commercial apple orchards to meet the new demand which has already shown itself in Europe and will greatly increase after the war is over."

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Uniform Legislation Effort on Pacific Coast

M. McDONALD before Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association

As the Pacific Coast member of the joint committee on Uniform Horticultural Laws appointed by the joint convention at Portland, Oregon, two years ago, will try and give a report of the work done, especially in my territory during the past year. I may first say that after a lot of correspondence between Mr. Pitkin, chairman of the committee and myself, it was finally decided to divide the fund raised for carrying on this work, allowing the eastern members of the committee to work along lines best suited to their own needs.

As for the Pacific Coast end of the work I now return to you the authority you gave me two years ago and recommend that the work be re-organized under the committee of presidents and the balance of the fund, \$283.75 now remaining in my hands be merged with the fund raised under the committee of presidents for such future purpose as may arise.

GOOD START ON A BIG JOB

I may further say, that while we have not accomplished as yet, very much in the way of having a uniform law passed in any of the Pacific Coast states, a splendid start has been made on a great big job, and if we continue as nurserymen to keep our shoulder to the wheel, we will see before many years go by the principle of uniform horticultural laws adopted by most, if not all of the Pacific Coast states. What we must first impress upon the horticultural societies, the people and the legislators, is that we are not trying to get passed any particular form of law favorable to the nurserymen, but that we are working for the best horticultural laws that can be devised for the protection

E. P. BERNARDIN

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Early Harvest B. B.—We are still headquarters for fine root-grown plants

Peach, Plum, Apricot—Extra heavy and in large supply

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NEW PEACH—WILMA. Originated in the famous peach belt at Catawba Island, Ohio. Selection from several thousand Elberta seedlings, several hundred of which were tested in orchards. An Elberta type of peach both in foliage and fruit, but one week later. Heretofore our stock has been used in the vicinity where it originated. Offered to trade in limited quantity.

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TREES
Largest assortment in New England. Evergreens, deciduous trees, both common and rarer varieties. Sturdy, choice stock that can be depended upon. Send for catalog and special trade prices.

The Bay State Nurseries
North Abington, Mass.

SHRUBS
This New England soil and climate produces fine sturdy shrubs. Special trade prices. By the thousands, hardy Native and Hybrid Rhododendrons—transplanted and acclimated. Send your lists.

of the horticultural interests of the country as a whole; and to have this law universally adopted and uniformly enforced. To accomplish this end will require a big educational campaign on the part of someone. The nurserymen were the first to take up the work; a fine start has been made; shall we continue the work?

BEST BILL; BUT PLEDGE INTERFERED

I will not now take up your time to recount the work done before the California Fruit Growers' convention held at Los Angeles last November, the conference convention called by Governor West of Oregon made up of representatives from the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain regions held at Corvallis, Oregon, last December; the Washington State Horticultural Society; the Oregon State Horticultural Society and before the Oregon Legislature, further than to say that we were successful in getting the Oregon State Horticultural Society to endorse the draft of the uniform bill adopted at Corvallis which draft was presented to our legislature at Salem, and would undoubtedly have been adopted had it not been for a factional fight in the Oregon board.

Upon the floor of the house and in private conversation it was admitted to me that the uniform bill was the best thing that they had seen, but said they were pledged to support another bill; and as a consequence, would have to vote against the uniform bill.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION

I want to call your attention to the reports of various state associations of their conventions during the past year. I also wish to express my appreciation for the splendid assistance given the work by Dr. Cook, commissioner of horticulture for California; E. C. Roberts, president Oregon State Board of Horticulture; George C. Roeding; Albert Brownell and every local nurseryman where these conventions were held.

A splendid start has been made on a big job! It is for you to say whether this work shall be carried on under the auspices of our association or not. It is a matter of education and will require time and money to convince the legislators and others interested to realize that the nurserymen have nothing up their sleeve and that we are simply working for the unification of horticultural laws, that will in their operation, when passed, give the greatest measure of protection to all of the horticultural and agricultural plants and their products from the ravages of insect pests, fungus and bacterial diseases.

CONFERENCE CONVENTION PROPOSED

Before closing I should like to suggest if it is decided to carry on this work that we work for the calling of a conference convention to be composed of representatives from all of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states to be made up of legislators, orchardists, farmers, nurserymen, horticultural officers and representatives of the agricultural colleges, to draft a uniform hor-

tical law that will fit the needs and conditions and give full protection to the horticultural and agricultural interests in the territory named.

National Apple Day

Secretary Massey of the Virginia Horticultural Society has issued this announcement:

The third Tuesday in October this year is to be "Apple Day." Every one is expected to eat apples, display apples, talk apples. To encourage a proper observance of apple day the International Apple Shippers' Association offers a handsome silver cup to the city making the best apple display. Last year about forty cities held a general celebration of this day with results highly satisfactory to all concerned. This year we want Richmond to recognize the vast apple interests of Virginia by observing the national apple day in a manner as befits the Capital of this National Apple State. The benefits will be manifold and far reaching. Anything that will popularize the apple, turn the attention of the consuming public toward it, and keep it there, will directly benefit the grower in increased demand and better markets. The value to the merchants is in increased volume of consumption and larger business. And last, but not least, is the benefit to health of those who get into the apple eating habit. Mr. Eugene Robinson of the Richmond Cold Storage, Richmond, Va., will probably be the Chairman of the National Apple Day celebration for Virginia and will be glad to co-operate with those interested and give further information.

The Memphis, Tenn., municipal nursery has 73,435 trees and plants.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

What Ornamental Nursery Stock is Doing

CHARLES HOWARD, Hemet, Cal.

IN considering new roses we must do so from the world's viewpoint and if that is done the hardy kinds will demand considerable attention.

Highly bred tender roses in the Teas and Hybrid Teas have their place, and it is a favored section for them along the Pacific Coast. Even outside this section the most sanguine do not fully realize their scope.

The value of a new rose depends somewhat on its adaptability—does it like your climate? Your friend who lives on the east side of the hill maybe must plant other varieties from the one that lives on the west side, and so it goes the world over with many of the tender roses. Notwithstanding they will never be less popular, but, there is so much chaff to be sorted out, and while the sorting is going on it might be wise (even kind) to advise continual planting of the hardy blood.

Climbing roses have made the greatest strides of development during the past few years and today there is no situation in which they cannot be used to advantage; for arches, walls, trellis, pergola, in any aspect; for weeping and creeping, or as specimen bushes; and for pot culture even more than in the past.

One hundred miles east of Los Angeles where desert climate roses grow, in mid-summer Etoile de France is always in bloom. It likes the climate. This branch of the new Climbing Etoile de France shows the great vigor of this climber and the flowers are identical with the bush from which it is a sport. With plenty of water it seems this new climber might do well for His Satanic Majesty.

YELLOW ROSES

This, a branch of the best yellow climber yet introduced. We always think "Marechal Niel" when mention is made of a yellow climber, but this variety we imported from England is more vigorous and hardy and the color is superb. It is climbing sunburst and will certainly prove popular. Watch it.

In recent years the yellow varieties have had a little more attention than other colors. At our Western Flower Shows today more Lady Hillingdon are displayed than all other yellows combined, simple reason, it is a tea variety and produces more flowers than some of the others. But in the near future we will see more of such kinds as Mrs. Aaron Ward, Sunburst, Herzogin, Marie Antoinette, Miss Alice de Rothschild, Alexand-

er Hill Gray and Old Gold. Some of these have decided apricot and bronze tints but are generally called yellow.

In the new white varieties British Queen has taken its place along with Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and in Madison all lovers of The Bride will find a good substitute free from mildew.

PINK AND RED

New roses in pink are numerous and it is hard to select the choicest, but there is little doubt about Willowmere, Mrs. Shawyer, Radiance and Ophelia being in the lime light. Ophelia and Willowmere are salmon pink.

Good red roses are about as difficult as good yellows but there are many new ones that are very promising, Robin Hood, Olivia, Prince E C d' Arenberg and Ecarlate all have worthy qualities, and if Edward Mawley likes your climate as well as Gen McArthur does it will have just as many friends, which is saying a good deal. Others that should not be overlooked are Laurent Carle, Geo. Dickson, J. B. Clark, Francis Scott Key and Gen. Superior Arnold Janssen. Crimson Queen in perfect form and maroon shadings is a grand acquisition. It is inclined to grow—the one quality that forced Chateau des Clos Vougeat out.

DRUSCHKI

Frau Karl Druschki is wonderfully popular. Why? It grows for the people, delivers the goods for the people, in the climate the people live in. For the same reason Geo. Ahrends the new pink Druschki will be very popular. Experts handling roses under glass first learn the temperature required and not until he does learn this can he expect success. Very recently the Australian Argus asked its readers to vote on the 12 most popular roses—Frau Karl Druschki received 390 votes, more than three times the number received by the last on the list. Geo. Ahrends, this new pink, seems to have the same growing qualities.

The old Crimson Rambler is a wonder. As polyanthas are judged it is still the ideal, and after seeing the new polyantha varieties like American Pillar and Tausendschoon we wonder how it can hold that position.

WICHURIANA HYBRIDS

Wichuriana hybrids are the most wonderful yet produced, you will all agree. Some thirty years ago the first Wichuriana was introduced from Japan and in that time maybe we have had 50 of its hybrids put on the

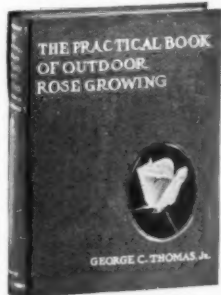
market and a large number of them are worthy. Over 16 years ago in York State I was shown several roses in little pots and was told a certain particular growth indicates some hybrid blood. The next few months while we were watching these little hybrids develop the bright little grand daughter of the firm continually made baby eyes and love to us in such a way that two years later we were happy indeed to buy this new hybrid rose named in her honor, Dorothy Perkins. Probably no one dreamed in those days the rose would become famous the world over, but today we have not only the pink Dorothy Perkins, but a red and white, also a yellow in shower of gold good enough to be called a yellow Dorothy Perkins, and they are all Wichuriana hybrids. The new hybrid single white, Silver Moon, is certainly grand, and why the old original Wichuriana is ever planted with this new one on the market is beyond me. In 1903 the year after Dorothy Perkins was distributed, Lady Gay with its cherry pink shadings was introduced and is still a strong bidder for first place, but as all Wichurianas are judged Dorothy Perkins is still the ideal. Many of this strain make good pillar roses and as standards they are unrivaled. In England they say no other standard will compare with a well-trained Wichuriana standard.

AUSTRIAN BRIAR

Pernot Group—another class of hardy hybrids we must not overlook, is being developed from the old Austrian briar. This briar crossed with Antoine Ducher gave us Soliel d'Or, a strong yellow which has proved a most useful parent; Artur R. Goodwin, Rayon d'Or, Juliette and Lyon are all descendants. Beaute de Lyon, one of the most promising of recent introductions, is a seedling from Soliel d'Or and Mme. Eduard Harriet introduced in 1913 will entirely displace the old Lyon for it does not have any Lyon bad habits.

We have never had a black, or a blue rosé, but new roses give us nearly all the other colors. For the future let us have more that will resist mildew, black spot, and other fungoid pests. Let us have new roses fragrant, hardy, and always in bloom.

A. P. Hill and G. F. Wagoner have sold their nursery stock to J. C. and F. C. Boyd, who will continue the business under the same name, Forest Nursery and Seed Co., McMinnville, Tenn.



THE PRACTICAL BOOK OF OUTDOOR ROSE GROWING

By GEORGE C. THOMAS, JR.

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The use of this root extends over a relatively short period and it is a matter of regret that we have no authoritative literature bearing upon the subject in a broad way, and no knowledge of any scientific observations extending over a period sufficient to warrant our arriving at wholly definite conclusions. Because no such analytical study of the subject is available I have been compelled to weigh the opinions of numerous observers, both scientific and practical, and to interpret them in the light of my own personal experience, which in itself is too limited to allow me to reach positive convictions. On most points the views of the various scientific observers harmonize and the following seem to be generally accepted as facts:

1. The Japan seedling is of vigorous

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habit, frequently making more thrifty growth than the French. (Prof. Waite believes the Asiatic pear and its hybrids make better growth in the East than on the Pacific Coast.)

2. Japan seedlings in the nursery are much less subject to fungus leaf-blight (*Entomsporium maculatum*) than French. (Watson, the great seedling nurseryman, states that French seedlings will sometimes be completely defoliated by this disease when adjacent rows of Japan show no sign of infection and suffer no impairment of vigor.)

3. Japan roots have but little tendency to sucker. French roots sucker readily from plow injury, and blight-infection of such suckers speedily reaches the main roots of the tree.

4. The pear-root aphid—the most serious insect enemy of the tree when grown on French roots—does comparatively little injury to the Japan root.

5. While Japan seedlings vary in their resistance to blight, as do the French, and show different degrees of resistance in different parts of the country, their average resistance is much greater than any other root now in use. This resistance has not been reduced to the terms of a mathematical ratio but the difference is so great that it is believed to afford relative immunity to root-blight in Pacific Coast orchards grown on Japan roots. Their blight-resistant quality is less pronounced in the New England States, and Prof. Waite has observed considerable blight injury to Japan-root trees in New York. Their behavior in the South, Southeast and Southwest has been as satisfactory as on the Pacific Coast.

6. The Japan root will make vigorous growth with less soil moisture than the French. It should, therefore, prove particularly valuable in all irrigated districts—especially throughout the foothill section—and in all dry soils. Important districts in Nevada and Placer Counties that have to pay high water rates, and certain districts that have no irrigation facilities, should adopt this root exclusively, since it not only is adapted to their dryer soils but is strongly resistant to their worst insect pest—the root louse—which in some localities is more to be feared than blight. This root is better adapted to dry, warm climates than the French, but its behavior in extremely severe northern climates is yet to be learned.

Obituary

Edwin Lonsdale, Philadelphia, Pa., well-known florist, former president of the American Society of Florists, and secretary of the American Chrysanthemum Society, died September 1 in Los Angeles, Cal., aged 70 years.

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COMING EVENTS

Arkansas Hort'l Society—Fort Smith Dec. 7-10.

American Apple Growers' Association—St. Wis., November.

American Association Nurserymen—Milwaukee, Wis., June 21-23, 1916.

Kansas Horticultural Society—Topeka, December.

Michigan Horticultural Society—Grand Rapids, Dec. 7-9.

National Orange Show—San Bernardino, Cal., Feb. 17-24, 1916.

National Nut Growers' Assn—Albany, Ga., Oct. 27-29, 1915.

Western Association Nurserymen—Kansas City, December 8-9, 1915.

Western Washington Fruit Growers' Association—Olympia, Wash., Feb., 1916.

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Nursery Inspection in France

Under the new regulations in France the following measures for inspection of nursery stock must be taken:

In order to get a license, the firm applies annually, paying a fee: the form of application for nurserymen states that the applicant is already well acquainted with the regulations in force between France and the countries the applicant will deal with: that the applicant will conform to the regulations that may be laid down: that he will give every facility to officials; that he agrees not to include in consignments from his establishment plants derived from other establishments without having previously given ample notice (these other establishments also to be licensed): that he will attach to each consignment a copy of the invoice, with values, and a declaration that the whole consignment is from licensed and inspected cultivation.

A similar application is to be made by exporters of agricultural produce.

The licensed firm can then apply for inspection of the total stock intended for export. This inspection must take place within eight days of the application, and the firm then gets a certificate of inspection for that stock. Certificates of freedom from disease are given on the above inspection, if required, but no certificate will be given without a copy of the usual exporting documents. If it be desired to include in a consignment any plants other than those that have already been inspected, then inspection of these must also be obtained. Each consignment can be inspected separately if preferred, and if it be possible. The exporter has to number each consignment, attaching this number to all documents.

The following are the measures to be taken in regard to nurseries and consignments:

(1) Nurserymen have to take all precautions against pests and diseases, and to follow the advice and the formulae laid down by the phyto-pathological service.

(2) During the winter, the nests of the brown-tail moth, the egg-masses of Gipsy and Lackey moths must be destroyed on fruit trees and on adjoining hedges. From the first of September all new nests of caterpillars are to be destroyed on stock destined for export in the following autumn or winter.

(3) Before lifting fruit-tree stock, the nurseryman will strip all leaves and remove all nests, egg-masses, etc.

(4) Workmen who sort the plants, either in the nursery or in the building, should be well acquainted with the egg-masses, caterpillar-nests, etc., and make certain that none are left on. If sorting is done in a building, this must be a well-lighted one.

(5) When stock of fruit or fruit trees, Roses and other plants are brought in tied bundles to the despatching building, if the plants measure more than five millimetres at the crown, they are not to be packed in cases until they have been untied and examined. For plants measuring from one to five millimetres, the workman doing the packing separates the twigs to the point where they are tied, and makes certain that no caterpillar-nests are present. This final examination is to be carried out by a special workman or by the workman who finally places the plants in the case.

California Fruit Tree Insured for \$30,000

Whittier, in Los Angeles County, Cal., can perhaps claim the most valuable fruit tree in the state. It is an avocado (alligator pear) and is insured against wind and fire by Lloyd's of London to the amount of \$30,000. This tree last year produced 3000 pears, which averaged the grower 50c each; it also produced \$1500 worth of bud wood, making a total production of \$30,000 for this year.

New York city is the chief port of entry for all fruits, except one, entering the United States. Bananas constitute this notable exception, and New Orleans is the port which stands first. In the year ending June 30, 1914, banana imports into the United States amounted to 49,000,000 bushels, of which 16½ million came through New Orleans and 12½ million through New York.

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Apple Trees

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American Nut Groves—"American Fruits" Series

A New Field For Nurserymen

One of the most surprising things in horticulture is the tardy recognition of the importance of nut culture. Nurserymen generally lead in the introduction of new varieties of trees and shrubs and by vigorous sales methods soon establish a demand for the novelties. The growing of nut trees has languished because of the belief that so many years are required for getting a tree into bearing that the thing is not commercially practicable.

Herein a great mistake is being made. Until recent years it was with difficulty that budding or grafting of nut trees was accomplished and many failures discouraged those who saw the possibilities. It is still a matter of expert workmanship to produce vigorous grafted nut trees, but thousands are being produced and are being sold at prices commensurate with the care necessary in their production. It is a very profitable business. Progressive nurserymen like Chase Brothers Company, W. C. Reed, Carl Sonderegger, J. F. Jones, Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards Company and others are taking up this subject in earnest, and soon their success will cause many more to enter the field.

The English walnut is growing all over the northern states, as proved by recent surveys, notable among which is that recently conducted by Prof. Fagan in Pennsylvania where 1800 to 2000 English walnut trees were located in a few months time. There are hundreds of these trees within a few miles of Rochester, N. Y., some of which were visited recently by the Northern Nut



Three-year-old Sober Paragon Chestnut Tree from Graft, Bearing Profusely. C. K. Sober, Lewisburg, Pa., standing.
3,000 Bushel Crop in 1914 and 1915

Chestnut Trees for Nurserymen

In a few years nurserymen will be propagating chestnut trees in large quantities to supply a demand which is now being created by some of the progressive nurserymen of the country.

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Sober Paragon Chestnut

Sweet as the native
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Bears second year from graft. Commercially profitable in five years. Commission men's demand is ten times stronger than the supply, and increasing.

**Let me bear the burden
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I will supply the stock if you will sell it. Have 300,000 prime grafted trees and many more coming on. Sober Paragon nursery stock brings highest prices. Prominent nurserymen are taking it now. Write at once for particulars. Can ship promptly.

C. K. SOBER, Lewisburg, Pa.

NUT TREES

Pecans, Japan and Black Walnuts, seedlings and budded trees. Get my wholesale prices before you buy supply for fall deliveries. My root pruned, Pennsylvania Grown trees have good lateral roots—not the long tap roots as usually grown and sent out. Such stock pleases your customers and is satisfactory to handle because your customers get **RESULTS**.

J. F. JONES, The Nut Tree Specialist

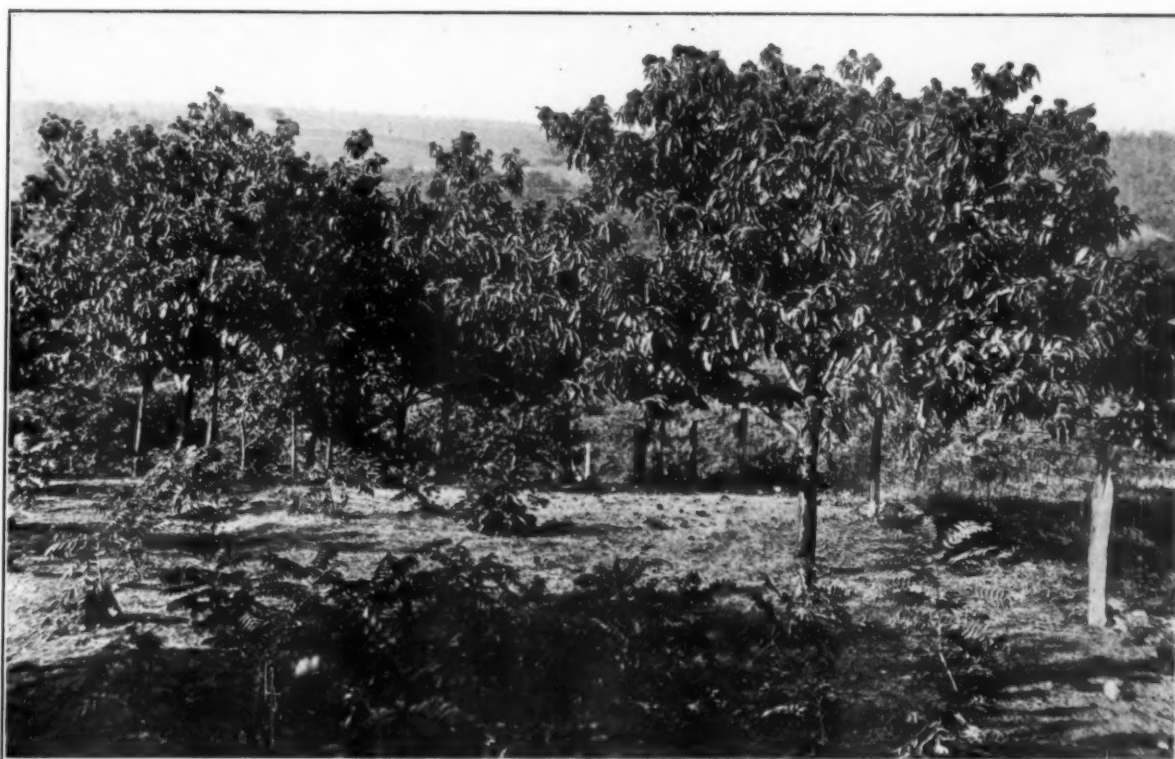
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Census Statistics of Every Phase of Nursery Industry.
Directory of Nursery and Horticultural Associations.
Nursery Inspection Officials in all the States
Instructions for Importing Nursery Stock.
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A few of the Sober Paragon Chestnut Trees in the Three Hundred Acre Groves of C. K. Sober, Lewisburg, Pa. All Heavily Bearing at Five to Eight Years Old. One Grove is a Mile in Length

Growers' Association. Plans are under way for extension of the culture of this tree with grafted stock. There is no longer any doubt regarding the widespread territory to which it is adapted. They may be found generally throughout the central and northern states.

It would pay any nurseryman to visit the great chestnut groves and nurseries of Col. C. K. Sober, at Lewisburg, Pa. Three hundred acres of young trees heavily laden with the big burs of the Paragon are now ready for the harvest. They will produce 3000 bushels of nuts, practically all of which are already sold. Colonel Sober is receiving orders in every mail, some in carlots as far west as Seattle; and he could sell 100,000 bushels, he says, if he had them. "In the next decade or so I will have them," he remarked last month. "And they will all be of the cultivated kind, from grafted trees." On the side of a big spur of the Allegheny mountains on Colonel Sober's eight hundred acre farm is one of his groves—a mile long; and on the top of another spur two miles distant, yet on the same farm, is another grove. More than three hundred thousand nursery trees of the Sober Paragon chestnut are

ready for planting, grafted and vigorous and a standing refutation of the statement that nut trees cannot be successfully propagated. Many are bearing in nursery rows. It is not uncommon for the Sober Paragon to bear in eighteen months from the graft. Herewith is an illustration of one of hundreds of Sober Paragon trees bearing heavily at three years old. No longer can it be claimed that one has to wait too long for a nut tree to come into bearing. At five years old the Sober Paragon is easily commercially profitable. All over the farm of Colonel Sober little trees three or four feet in height are topped with big burs. Apparently the first thing a two-year-old thinks of is to bear nuts. The chestnut grove farm of Colonel Sober is one of the show places of Pennsylvania. As many as fifty-four automobiles have been lined up at the entrance on a single day.

Officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently visited the Sober groves when it was proposed to quarantine chestnut stock on account of the blight. On August 30, 1915, George B. Sudworth, dendrologist of

Continued on Page 106

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Report on American Federation of Horticulture

Continued from Page 97

Society has a membership of 500, while the American Apple Growers' Association has a reported membership of over 5,000. We could scarcely equalize the representation that each of these national organizations should have on the basis of membership alone!

The Columbus (Ohio) Horticultural Society has less than 100 members, but it has a history covering 70 years. It is clearly the same size that has been in existence but one or two years.

(4) To meet the expense of organization we recommend that each organization that signifies its willingness to join a Federation be assessed as follows:

Each National organization.....	\$15.00
Each State or large district.....	10.00
Each Town, or County district.....	5.00

According to the best data at hand there are in round numbers 250 horticultural organizations.

Of these 20 are national.

70 are State or large district.

160 are town, city, county or small district.

The 20 national organizations average 500 members

The 70 state and large districts average 350 members

The 160 town, city, county or small average 100 members

In other words, the total membership is

10,000 for national organizations.

24,500 for state and large districts.

16,000 for town, city, county or small districts.

This makes an aggregate or total membership of 50,000. It should be borne in mind that in such an enumeration there will be a large duplication. That is, many if not most of the individuals who are members of the national organizations are also members of the state or county organizations.

If we divide our total membership by three there is still a vast army to form a Federation.

(5) The Federation shall be a membership body with a distinct name, governed by a constitution and by-laws and supported by annual dues from each member. Experience has shown that the strongest bond to hold a great membership in any organization is a live publication that adequately represents the interest concerned. The success of the American Geographical Society, the American Forestry Society, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other organizations that might be named depends very largely on their publications. By reason of their journals these great organizations number their membership by thousands, and are growing in strength and influence.

Any action looking toward a federation of our great and varied horticultural interests that is to be of a permanent and beneficial character must take this into account. If we are to have a great American Horticultural Society we must have an adequate publication to represent it.

(6) Owing to the difficulty of holding a meeting of delegates that would be truly representative, we recommend that the Federation be effected mainly by correspondence and that each horticultural organization that is willing to take a part in such federation be allowed to vote by mail in accordance with the plan proposed. That is the number of votes cast by each organization shall be in accordance with the plan outlined.

(7) We recommend that a committee of 10 be appointed at this meeting to correspond with and invite the co-operation of all known reputable horticultural organizations in forming a Federation of the horticultural interests of America.

(8) When it is found that a majority of the electors of the various horticultural organizations favor a federation, then a committee of five shall be named by the President of the American Pomological Society. This committee which should fairly represent the organizations favoring a federation, should at once prepare a constitution or articles of confederation, and this should be submitted to each organization for their ratification. If two-thirds of the electors approve the constitution, a meeting to effect a more complete organization, should be called.

WILLIAM R. LAZENBY, Chairman of Committee.

New Field For Nurserymen

Continued from Page 105

the Department wrote to Congressman B. K. Focht at Lewisburg as follows: "It was a matter of very great satisfaction to the members of the Federal Horticultural Board to find on thorough investigation that it was unnecessary to quarantine chestnut stock." Col. Sober declares that it is comparatively easy to control the chestnut blight and cites as proof that while his farm is surrounded on three sides by native forest, he has no blight in his groves, though there is some in the forests.

W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., who is making a specialty of the propagation of pecans, as is also J. F. Jones, Lancaster, Pa., reports that in addition to the large number of native pecans in Southern Indiana, he has learned of several instances showing that the pecan can be grown and will bear in the northern states. At Clyde, Ohio, thirty-five pecan trees planted 25 years ago are bearing regularly.

Chestnut, walnuts, pecans and hickories would be in strong demand if nurserymen would learn to propagate them and would prove that these trees will bear as soon as or sooner than fruit trees.

For New England Fruit Growers

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association, co-operating with the Hampden County Improvement League, have arranged the following meetings at which time the new apple grading and packing law will be discussed and a packing demonstration given: Oct. 7, 8 p. m., Board of Trade rooms, Springfield, Prof. F. C. Sears, Amherst, presiding; Oct. 15, 2 p. m., Granville, at farm of W. R. Gibbons; Oct. 6, 2 p. m., Monson, at Monson Memorial Hall lawn.

Announcement has been made that the New England Fruit Show will be in Boston held in the Mechanics building, October 23-30, under the direction of Chester I. Campbell who is well known throughout New England as one who has successfully managed many shows and exhibitions. The show is held once in two years and is looked forward to by fruit growers all over New England as an opportunity for them to show some of their finest fruit and to find out if fruit compares with fruit from other sections.

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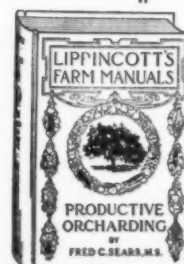
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LITERATURE

Tomorrow's Topics: Microbes and Men; A Surgeon's Philosophy; Doctors versus Folks. By Robert T. Morris, M. D., New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

"When men smile and agree, Progress weeps." Original thought makes for advancement and by this measure the degree of progress made in the busy career of our author, as shown by the thought embedded in the nearly two thousand pages of this series, is striking indeed. There are keen observers on every hand but those who have extended their observation over so wide a range as has Dr. Morris are by no means common. In the course of an unusually active professional life he has taken time to travel widely and in these volumes he has set down in "spare time" some of the many things he has seen, with pertinent and instructive comment thereon. Space does not permit an adequate review of this intensely interesting, unique and valuable work. It would seem at a glance that the author has discussed many more topics than it would be practical for one man to approach. Only a faculty of quick preception coupled with a broad and thorough education could do what has here been done. That the reader may gain at once an idea of the comprehensiveness of the subject matter the publishers have wisely set forth on the paper wrapper and in the contents some extracts from the index to show what each book is about. On the wrapper of the second volume, for instance, taking only the first four letters of the alphabet are these indications of topics discussed: The aesthete, aged men's views, agriculture and intellect, alpha-privative cults, athletes, authors versus editors, Bergson and American philosophy, big business, blaze folks, capitalists, Christian Science, merger of churches, civilized nations disappear, creeds and paranoia, destiny of a nation, division of wealth, the double standard, dreams, the dual nature. This second book of the series avoids those deeper problems which are discussed in "Microbes and Men," and leaves purely medical questions to the third book, "Doctors versus Folks." In the first volume, "Microbes and Men," Dr. Morris becomes a sort of idealistic materialist, and the contradiction in terms appears somehow to belong to the past. He makes the riddle of the Universe much less of a riddle than it was after Haeckel attempted to present the same subject for popular comprehension. Beginning with the postulate of an Antecedent Mind exercising control over the ether, all questions of cause and effect in the Universe are made to run off as smoothly as though we had always known all about everything excepting infinity.

The author of this book finds no line of demarcation between inorganic and organic life, and he holds that the difference between a crystal and an organic cell consists mainly in the colloid content of the latter. The various energies belonging to colloids explain the activity of the organic cell, and its superiority over the crystal in range of mass construction, in elaboration and variety of organic forms. What we call vital energy is nothing more than a demonstration of the sum of colloid energies. Consciousness and thought are hypothetically mechanistic, representing organic cell reactions with the ether, very much as the X-ray is a response to the atomic action of the cathode ray.

Organic cells consisting of protoplasm follow all of the laws of protoplasm, and Dr. Morris carries the feature of senescence of protoplasm into an explanation for the de-

cline of families and of nations among men, as well as for the running out of varieties of other animals and of plants. He establishes a new doctrine in this connection, the doctrine of cultural limitations, and states that the logical end of culture is extinction of the race, among all forms of organic life. Genius, he tells us corresponds to the doubling process in flowers, a decadent phenomenon portending the end of a family. "The superman is the man who is ending his family lineage in a blaze of glory."

Dr. Morris' investigations in the field of nut culture, which have given him national reputation as a nut expert, are cause for some observations in these books in connection with many other observations in nature study. Last spring we were privileged to look over some advance pages of one of the books of this series on "Tomorrow's Topics" and to make an interesting extract which appeared at page 71 of the May issue of this Journal. In his second volume Dr. Morris also discusses nut trees and shows their great value over other shade trees.

A feature of this series of books is the likelihood of their permanency. One may open any of them at random and start reading at any paragraph. He is sure to be interested immediately. The books teem with aphorisms many of which we doubt not, will be heard repeatedly in quotations in the coming years. For instance:

"Man is the only animal that groans at his natural work. The red squirrel, the robin, and the ant are all uttering notes of joy while at their work. Man can play a sly trick on nature if he ever becomes mischievous enough to laugh all day long and upset nature's plan for keeping him discontented."

"No man takes offense at anything unless he is hit. If a man is sensitive about his personal honor—question his personal honor. If he is sensitive on the question of being honest—question his honesty. A target which is hit shows it."

"Each man's duty is to do what he can in a normal way, as an oak tree grows, without worry or undue hurry."

"Activity is often out of proportion to ultimate efficiency. We very often hear of some one who can do more work in five minutes than another can do in half an hour."

"Happiness is said to consist in not wanting what we cannot get. Satisfaction is really better than happiness, the satisfaction of getting things in the end which one was not quite sure he would obtain."

"While a strenuous life is quite correct for those who are adapted to it, I always prefer which might be called a sort of sunbeam existence, occupying a great deal of space but displacing nothing. It is always a pleasurable feeling to make life brighter for many and harder for none."

To the horticulturist and the dendrologist this series of books will appeal especially, because of the many references to things in nature, great and small, which must engage the attention and which will develop a greater perceptive faculty and consequently a broader vision.

Apple Shortage in Ontario Province

The apple crop in Ontario Province will be short and rather poor in quality. There has been much wet weather and fungus growths. Fruit men believe that this will be a low-record year in production and quality. Estimates for various sections are 20 to 50 per cent. In Prince Edward County Russets and Snows are well loaded; where sprayed the fruit is clean, and buyers have been active, some sales having been made at \$2.50 to \$2.70 per barrel.

The New Grape "Hubbard"

At the biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society, in Berkeley, Cal., last month, the grape "Hubbard" was awarded the Wilder medal, a signal distinction. The Hubbard grape was originated by the T. S. Hubbard Company, Fredonia, N. Y. It has not been placed on the market and probably will not be for a year or two. The company is giving it a thorough trial at Fredonia and throughout the United States and believes it will prove a valuable grape.

To an American Fruits representative a member of the T. S. Hubbard Company said: "In quality it is excellent. It originated in 1903 and is a cross between the Brighton and the Campbell's Early. Color black, bunch and berry medium to large. Compact. Skin thin but firmer than the Concord, making it a better shipper. Pulp juicy and sweet, approaching vinifera and separating freely from the seeds. We have grown and tested about one hundred varieties in our experimental vineyard and annually receive many new seedlings that are sent us, but none of them approach this new grape Hubbard. Will give you further information regarding it when are prepared to place it on the market and offer it to the public."

Grant Hitchings on Apple Auctions

[At the recent apple auction at Syracuse, N. Y., the fine orchard of Grant Hitchings & Sons was sold at \$3.40 per barrel for Winter varieties and \$2.75 for Fall fruit. Mr. Hitchings grows fine apples which are always in demand. He did not need the auction in order to dispose of his fruit, but as we see from the following, he fully believes in the system.]

The auction system of selling apples is perfectly fair to both buyer and seller. The grades being established by law does away with unfair packing. For well-grown crops the dealers will bid the limit, for quality always commands a premium. The new system advertises where the crops can be found and in what quantities, and it also establishes the real value of the fruit offered. By refusing to sell at the bid offered by the dealers the grower becomes the speculator instead of the dealer. The new system also gives the grower a much wider market for his crops and relieves a surplus at any one point, for buyers always go where there is a quantity. Personally I am well pleased with our Syracuse sale; we feel as though Onondaga County has been put on the apple map to stay, and we shall endeavor so to pack our fruit that the buyer will be well pleased with his venture. In other words, we shall work with him rather than against him. I believe this auction system should be applied to all farm crops and if it is it will do more to uplift the real farmer than the tons of advice that are so freely offered. —Grant G. Hitchings in Rural New Yorker.

Apple Exports

Apple exports for the week ending Sept. 18, from all American ports were 23,586 barrels. The corresponding week a year ago 44,223 barrels were shipped. The total exports this season up to Sept. 18 were 44,277 barrels against 71,681 barrels for the same period a year ago.

A. L. LaFollett, Salem, Ore., is the peach king of the Willamette Valley. He started peach growing 35 years ago; now all his sons are in the business and the LaFolletts have acres and acres of peaches in Oregon. Last year they marketed 14,000 boxes of peaches. Mr. LaFollett is a second cousin of Senator "Bob" LaFollette of Wisconsin and is kin to Congressman LaFollette of Washington. He leaves off the final e.

Largest Trees In the United States

In October, 1914, Charles Deering, of Chicago, and W. A. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y., offered two prizes of \$100 each for photographs of large trees in the United States. The offers were made through the American Genetic Association and its organ the *Journal of Heredity*, a monthly publication devoted to plant breeding, animal breeding and eugenics.

Barring conifers, the largest tree in the United States brought to notice by this contest is a sycamore at Worthington, Ind., 42 feet 3 inches in circumference. The prize in this case was awarded to Dr. William B. Clarke, Indianapolis.

The second prize was for the largest nut-bearing tree and was awarded to Charles Libhart, Stockton, Cal., who submitted the photograph, which is reproduced in this issue of this publication, showing the valley oak in Priest Valley, San Benito county, Cal., 37 feet 6 inches in circumference.

Next to the California oak, the largest nut-bearing tree reported is a chestnut near Crestmont, N. C., 75 feet in height and 33 feet 4 inches in circumference, seven feet above the ground.

Reference has been made in the *American Nut Journal* to the magnificent pecan of Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, which is depicted in the *Journal of Heredity* in connection with this big tree contest. This pecan measures 19 feet 6 inches in circumference and has a spread of limbs of about 100 feet. It is probably exceeded only by an Oklahoma pecan tree which is credibly said to have a girth, breast high, of 23 feet, and which was described briefly in the last issue of the *American Nut Journal* by Lindsay S. Perkins, Washington, D. C.

Peter Bisset, of Washington, D. C., has described the James River walnut, supposed to be a cross between *Juglans cinerea* and *J. regia*, 31 feet 3 inches in circumference at

four feet from the ground and probably about 200 years old.

W. H. Lamb, of the United States Forest Service, discusses in the *Journal of Heredity*, the value of the big tree contest which resulted in photographs of 337 trees in all parts of the United States. The geographical range of species and other points of value are some of the results of public interest in such a subject.

Outlook In California

The committee on deciduous fruits of the California Association of Nurserymen, Max J. Crow, W. T. Kirkman, Jr., and D. J. Boone, report:

Conditions appear favorable for fair prices for all deciduous fruits with the possible exception of dried peaches, which, as is well known, have been unprofitable to the growers for several years. In consequence, thousands of freestone peach trees have been grubbed out or worked over within the last two years. Notwithstanding, there has recently been considerable inquiry from prospective planters with the idea that the market will soon turn and that the man with a freestone peach orchard will really be the fortunate one.

Clingstone peach trees should sell better than freestone and there will probably be a fairly good demand notwithstanding the fact that the canneries are largely overstocked at this time. This is the result of inability to ship canned goods to European points as usual. However, there is a general tendency among the larger canning concerns to build new warehouses and store their product, expecting that there will be a tremendous demand for all food-stuffs as soon as the way is cleared for shipping into Europe.

The unsettled and very unsatisfactory condition of the wine market, caused by the war and the prohibition wave, should greatly stimulate fruit tree planting. Last season thousands of acres of vineyards were set to orchard, the trees being planted among the vines with the idea of retaining the vines until the trees come into bearing; and indications are that many more vineyards will be so planted this coming winter. Therefore, it is our opinion that the demand for trees suitable for this purpose will be quite heavy. Prunes and apricots seem to be the favorites for planting among vines and unless there is a bad slump in the prices of these two fruits, nurserymen may expect at least the usual demand for the trees.

The general impression is that almond and Bartlett pear will probably be our most valuable varieties, and that there will be a normal demand for trees of shipping plums, nectarines, figs, etc. Indications are for a light demand for grape vines of both table and wine sorts, though this may change within the next few months.

Summing up the present situation we can see no reason for discouragement among our members. While just at present the outlook is not particularly bright, yet conditions do not appear to be as bad at this time as they have been in some previous seasons and we would not be at all surprised to see the coming selling season turn out to be really very satisfactory to the nurseryman.

A despatch from Newark, Ark., under date of September 6 says:

For the past month shipments of walnut timber from the White river country have been heavy. Buyers from Augusta, Newport and Memphis have been scouring this region for this kind of timber and paying fancy prices. The logs are shipped to the mills and cut into material for gunstocks, and later are shipped East to be finished and transported to Europe.

A large amount of walnut timber has been shipped from this place, but Crickett is said to be the heaviest shipping point on the White river line for this timber, from two to six cars being sent weekly from that point.

If it relates to Commercial Horticulture it is in 'American Fruits.'



CHESTNUT TREE—Three miles from Crescent, N. C., on main range of Big Smoky Mts., dividing Tennessee and N. Carolina; altitude, 2900 ft. Height of tree, 75 ft.; girth at 7 ft. from ground, 33 ft. 4 in. Photograph by E. O. Abernethy, Chestmont, N. C.—*JOURNAL OF HEREDITY*, Sept., 1915, issue.

Says Highest Shade Tree Is Also Best

Foresters Declare Sycamore, Prize-Winning Species, is Especially Suitable for City Planting---New Records Made

THAT the largest shade tree in the United States, as brought to light by the American Genetic Association should turn out to be the eastern sycamore is not surprising, say Government foresters. The sycamore has long been regarded as the largest deciduous tree in North America and its range of growth is hardly second to that of any broad-leaf tree; for it can be found from Maine to Florida, and as far west as Kansas.

THE SYCAMORE

The bestowal of the prize on a sycamore at Worthington, Indiana, which is 42 feet 3 inches in circumference and 150 feet tall, draws attention to the fact that foresters are nowadays recommending the species especially for city planting. They say that long experience with sycamores planted in city streets has shown that the species is peculiarly able to withstand the smoke, dust, and gases which are usually an unavoidable complement of urban life. In addition, the sycamore is as resistant to attacks of insects and fungi as almost any species, and is a quick grower; at ten years of age, a healthy sycamore usually is already large enough for shade as well as for decorative purposes. As for the latter, there is hardly any eastern species which is generally held so picturesque as the sycamore. With its strikingly mottled bark and magnificent stature and conformation the sycamore has a marked individuality and can not be mistaken for any other species, either in the summer when the foliage conceals its structural form, or in the winter when the leaves are absent.

A common objection to the sycamore as a lawn tree is its habit of dropping its leaves before autumn. From this characteristic it is sometimes called a "dirty tree." Recently the Forest Service received a letter from a suburban resident who has a sycamore on his lawn. "My sycamore tree is very beautiful," said the writer, "until about the first of August, when its leaves begin to fall. Is there any remedy that I can apply to the tree to keep it from dropping its leaves so soon?" It was necessary to tell the correspondent that this was a characteristic habit of the tree. This drawback, however, is practically the only failing that the sycamore has, and it is offset by many desirable qualities.

THE VALLEY OAK

On the other hand, there is little prospect of popularity, foresters say, for the valley oak of California, which was decided to be the largest nut-bearing tree in the United States, the contest unearthing a specimen in San Benito County, which is 37 feet 6 inches in circumference and 125 feet high. The valley oak is a very beautiful tree, but it attains maturity only after three or four hundred years; its wood is too tough, knotty, and otherwise imperfect to be good for lumber; the tree grows too slowly to be planted for shade or decorative purposes, and, being found only in California, it would have a small field of usefulness. Horticulturists say that the valley oak is not popularly considered a nut-bearing tree; for its acorns are not generally used for food, although, of course, they are edible. Foresters say that the chestnut and the black walnut are the largest nut-bearing trees in this country, and the contest did, in fact, unearth a chestnut near Crestmont, North Carolina,



LARGEST NUT-BEARING TREE—California's valley oak; on ranch of B. F. Gruver, in San Benito county, Cal. Girth, 37 ft. 6 in.; height, 125 ft. Bears ton of acorns in good season. Photographed by Charles Libhart, Stockton, Cal., in 1910.—JOURNAL OF HEREDITY, September, 1915, issue.

which is 35 feet 4 inches in circumference and about 75 feet tall.

OTHER BIG TREES

The contest brought forth photographs and authentic descriptions of 337 trees in all parts of the United States, making a distinctly valuable contribution to existing knowledge of native trees. It was found that, in all probability, there is no living elm larger than "The Great Elm" at Wethersfield, Connecticut, which is 28 feet in circumference and about 100 feet tall, and is estimated to be 250 years old. Many remarkable specimens of species which ordinarily attain only small sizes were unearthed by the contest, furnishing new records of maximum growth. A sassafras was brought to light at Horsham, Pennsylvania, which is 15 feet 10 inches in circumference at four feet from the ground, whereas, for example, not long before this a Georgia town

claimed that it had the largest sassafras tree in the world, though this tree was only something over 7 feet in circumference. A white birch was found in Massachusetts with a girth of 12 feet 2 inches; a pecan was found in Louisiana with a circumference of 19 feet 6 inches, and a catalpa in Arkansas with a girth of 16 feet. The tallest tree found is a yellow poplar in North Carolina, which is 198 feet high and has a circumference of 34 feet 6 inches.

The value of the contest lies in its contribution of new information as to the maximum growth attained by deciduous species and the localities in which the different species seem to grow best. The relative sizes of the coniferous species are fairly well established, the Bigtree of California, for example, being the largest in the world; but information on the size attained by deciduous trees in this country has been very incomplete.

Mr. Kirkpatrick to American Pomological Society

E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas, on August 23, sent the following:

To the members of the American Pomological Society, assembled at Berkeley, California—

Gentlemen: My enforced absence from your honorable esteemed presence gives me much regret. The united good will of many thousand devoted people comes to you wishing you much restful pleasure and pre-eminent success in all of your useful work.

To the Committee on reorganization I respectfully suggest the following:

Our purpose is the extension of the domain of usefulness and the promotion of efficiency of the American Pomological Society.

The improvement and extension of all horticultural plants which are esculent, ornamental, medicinal, or useful in scientific manufacture should be included in our province.

Horticulture should have the widest application in defining the limits of our activities.

In the list of declared purposes I think we should emphasize:

First. The discovery of new and improved varieties by natural methods of cross pollination. Our varieties are infinite and continually improving. Many of the cross-pollinized seeds, from variety orchard trees, wasting on the ground, have great reproductive value. Often there is more value in the seed than in the fruit.

Second. The even distribution of high grade fruit to wider markets, so as to secure profitable prices, is a most desirable result.

Third. Inducing the universal planting of home orchards and gardens should engage our constant solicitude. Those who feel they are unable to secure commercial trees and plants should be urged to plant seeds and cuttings which may be had for the asking. An ample supply of horticultural food in every home would transform and increase the health, wealth, character, and happiness of the people to a degree which is in no other way obtainable.

Fourth. The futility of proscriptive or so-called protective and inspection laws, enacted for the alleged purpose of preventing importation of dangerous insects and diseases, calls for our most vigilant attention. In plant life as in animal life, malnutrition always supplies a full quota of fatal destroyers. These insects and diseases have al-

ways been present and will continue to exist for the merciful purpose of eliminating the unfit. The best remedy against these enemies is a complete ration for the tree or plant. Millions of trees and plants in our cities are famishing, dying for plant food. The laws enacted to prevent cruelty to animals should be extended to trees and plants. This extension would eliminate all enemies except possibly the worst—the tree inspector and tree doctor. If we had returned, the millions of dollars that have been squandered in an effort to destroy the gypsy and brown tail moth, the boll weevil, the aphid, the scale, and a hundred other bogies, we would hardly repeat the folly again. Half-starved trees, by spraying, may be kept alive to bear half-starved fruit, but full feeding is a better remedy.

The publicity given to these horticultural hobgoblins, the challenges, the warnings, the evil prophecies, is one of the chief causes of absence of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees and plants, which otherwise would

have been planted about millions of American homes.

Wishing you all the chiefest blessings of life.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

"We are just now at the beginning of the subject of nut culture on a large scale, as one of the new movements of the Twentieth Century."—Dr. Robert T. Morris, New York.

Unusual Kansas Weather

Editor *American Fruits*:

This has been one of the most remarkable seasons on record in Kansas, over 60 in. rain up to Sept. 1, coldest and wettest May in history of our weather bureau, same with June, July and August. Only six days this summer when the temperature reached as high as 90 degrees. However, we have as fine a lot of apple seedlings as we ever grew, a few acres taken by high water, but still things left to be thankful for.

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LOUISIANA PECAN TREE—19 ft. 6 ins. circumference; height 150 ft. On east bank of Cane River (Bermuda P. O.) Natchitoches Parish, La. Photograph by Mayo S. Keator, East St. Louis, Ill.—*JOURNAL OF HEREDITY*, September, 1915, issue.

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Miami Valley Nurserymen

The Miami Valley, Ohio, Nurserymen's Association met at Tippecanoe City, O., September 9. Under the direction of the president, W. F. Bohlender, they viewed the Spring Hill Nurseries and enjoyed a light luncheon. Next the Farmer Nurseries near Troy was visited and dinner was served at the New Troy Hotel. This was followed by a business session over which President Bohlender presided. Mr. Bohlender was again elected president. Theodore Dinsmore, vice-president, and I. N. Wismer secretary were other officers elected. Reports were submitted and conditions of the trade were discussed. Many new ideas were gained from the discussions and inspections. Baird & Hall Nurseries at Troy was the scene of the next visit followed by an inspection of the W. N. Scarff Nurseries at New Carlisle. Later the entire party adjourned to the residence of Mr. Scarff where ice cream and cake refreshed the visitors and a number of musical selections were enjoyed. The company was conveyed in motor cars to the various nurseries.

The party consisted of the following: Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bohlender, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kyle, Howard Kyle, Mr. Peter Bohlender, Miss Bohlender, Mrs. J. H. Esty, of Spring Hill Nurseries, Tippecanoe; Charles Ernst and brother of the Ernst Nurseries at Eaton; C. Brown, of Eaton; J. George, of Storrs & Harrison Company, Painesville; Carl Bechtel, of the Carr Nurseries, Yellow Springs; Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Henby, of the J. K. Henby & Son Nurseries, Greenfield, Ind.; W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Scarff, Howard Scarff, of New Carlisle; J. Donaldson of Willowdean Nurseries, Sparta and Warsaw, Ky.; M. F. Barnes, of the Barnes Nurseries, Hamilton; Mr. Leonard, of the Zimmer Ridge Nurseries, Piqua; Prof. N. E. Shaw, of Columbus, chief nursery inspector; E. W. Mendenhall, assistant nursery inspector; Wilbur Seibenthaler, John Seibenthaler, of Seibenthaler Nurseries, Dayton; Gus. Schmidt, George Bodley, James Campbell, of the Schmidt & Bodley Floral Company, Springfield; Gordon Hall and Robert Baird, of Baird and Hall Nurseries, Troy; W. E. Heffner and I. K. Wismer of the Farmers' Nurseries, of Troy.

Elisha P. Howland, 88 years old, one of the best known horticulturists in Indiana, at one time president of the state horticultural society, died recently at his home in Indianapolis where he had resided since 1851. When he was in his eighty-fourth year he organized the Howland Orchard Company of Mitchell, Ind., and at the time of his death was president of the concern, which has large apple and peach orchards at Mitchell.

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A Record Apple Deal—What is said to be the biggest single deal in apples ever made in the Northwest is announced by the North Pacific Fruit Distributors' Association. Every box available of "C" grade apples controlled by the association has been sold to a pool of Middle West firms for 85 cents a box, the highest price obtained for this class of fruit in four years. It is estimated the apples will make 400 carloads. The price is \$214,000.

Will Fruit Growers Ever Learn?—Bert Johnson, head of the great Highland Orchards, sounds a warning to Arkansas fruit growers which should be heeded. There has been much complaint from fruit men this year because of low prices. Mr. Johnson says growers in many instances were forced to accept low prices because of careless packing, careless selection of fruit and not enough spraying of the crop at the proper time. He urges spraying, selection and packing as the cardinal points in growing and marketing fruit and he calls attention to the fact that all fruit growers in Arkansas must suffer if some fail to give proper attention to these important matters.

Indiana Apple Show—Under date of Sept. 9 the management of the Indiana Apple Show said: The Indianapolis apple crop continues to gain at an unprecedented rate with every United States crop estimate. These official estimates are supported in almost every mail by unofficial forecasts received from fruit growers in all parts of the state. Never before was such an apple crop known in Indiana. In the last 60 days it has been harassed by wind and rain, attacked with unusual virulence by fire blight, apple blotch, bitter rot and scab, and yet today it stands at an official estimate of 8,600,000 bushels, against 4,300,000 bushels for the final estimate for the year of 1914.

With double the yield of last year, much is expected for the fifth annual apple show of the Indiana Horticultural society, to be held in Tomlinson hall, Nov. 6 to 13. Already growers have sent early fruit to storage for their displays.

On a Business Basis—Practically every orchard in Northern Chautauqua county, N. Y., was sprayed this year, and the crop will be the largest and finest it has been in several years. The growers have recognized the fact that there is good money in raising apples, and a number of the orchards which were allowed to run down in years gone by have been put in first-class condition, and it is believed that with the care that is now being taken of the land and trees as large an apple will be grown in this territory within the next three years as those grown in the Wenatchee valley in the state of Washington.

Apple Breeding in Maine—The plant breeding work at Highmoor Farm for 1915 is in the main a continuation of work started several years ago. Breeding work is being carried on with apples, oats, beans and corn. It is the purpose of this article to outline briefly the character of these experiments. In later letters some of these lines of work will be dealt with more in detail.

The apple breeding work was started in 1912. The object of this work is to attempt to produce new and better varieties of fruit for Maine than those now grown. About 1000 seedlings resulting from hand pollinating in 1912 have been grown in a seedling nursery. This spring clons from about 400 of these were grafted on to old stock in order to bring them into bearing earlier.

An extensive experiment on the mutual influence of stock and cion was begun in 1911. This spring a new orchard of about

500 trees was set. Ten different varieties each budded on French Crab and Tolman Sweet stocks were used.

Fruit Growing a Specialty—The end of the small orchards in Michigan is predicted by Robert G. Graham, chairman of the state agricultural board.

"Small orchards have been killed by the scale and other diseases," he says. "Five years from now, as things are going, the farmers will be buying apples for their own use instead of raising them, except, of course, in the fruit districts. The fact is, farming is becoming more and more specialized, and fruit growing is a department by itself.

"To grow apples successfully it is necessary to spray trees four to six times during the season, and this is something the general farmer will not or cannot do. The small orchard is neglected in the press of plowing, cultivating, harvesting and other farm work."

Foreign Fruit Markets—The effect of the war upon the fruit industry has been found to be less disastrous than was apprehended. Because of the cheapness of the fruit, consumption was stimulated until the exports far exceeded expectations. The German ports being closed, large quantities were shipped direct to the Scandinavian markets for the first time, and this should prove of considerable benefit in future years. Direct trade with South America has also increased greatly and should continue to do so, especially if the growing trade in meat products affords additional return facilities for shipment. Careful selection, grading, and packing by hand is, however, essential to the delivery of the fruit in good condition, and only stock that may be classed as "fancy" or "extra fancy" should be exported to South American ports.



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